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Tower Views

by Clearway

Enigma of Pandora's Box

For Christianity or Crime

Who's to Blame for Fear?

¶ **Pandora's Box**—The story of Pandora and her box is rendered in two ways. One version has it that, fashioned in perfection herself, she brought from the celestial abode a jar containing certain noxious qualities which were released when her curiosity prompted her to open the lid. The other version has it that Pandora was sent to bless men and to that end was presented with a box into which the gods had put many blessings, these being dissipated and lost when the box was opened—hope alone remaining. This is by way of remarking that a Pandora-like quality seems to pervade the diplomatic atmosphere, as a sequence to the week end's international readjustments. The signing of the treaty of friendship between Italy and Britain Saturday has the figurative appearance of a Pandora lid-lifting on Europe's future. • It pervades practically every pending adjustment in the international field; but—for good? for ill?

¶ **Italo-British Realism**—Government supporters, admitting the expediency in the Italo-British accord, cry, "Good!"—even while contemplating Mussolini's Machiavellian victory in getting Britain to recognize Italy's conquest of Ethiopia and overlook its offenses in Spain. Opponents to Chamberlain's return to "power politics" view the tendency with alarm, charging that a return to pre-war diplomacy constitutes a betrayal of democracy. But the immediate obvious results nevertheless seem favorable to the peace-at-any-pricers. Since Italy's affront in Ethiopia and Spain constituted a fait accompli, argue the "realists," why not recognize it, since by so doing England interferes with the functioning of the Rome-Berlin axis and, perhaps, prevents war? And the League? Why, the argument goes, the League was licked when special interests and selfish commitments prevented it from functioning as an international officer carrying a loaded night stick. • So justification for deserting the "idealistic" view is advanced by presenting the "moral" ends sought by way of "realism."

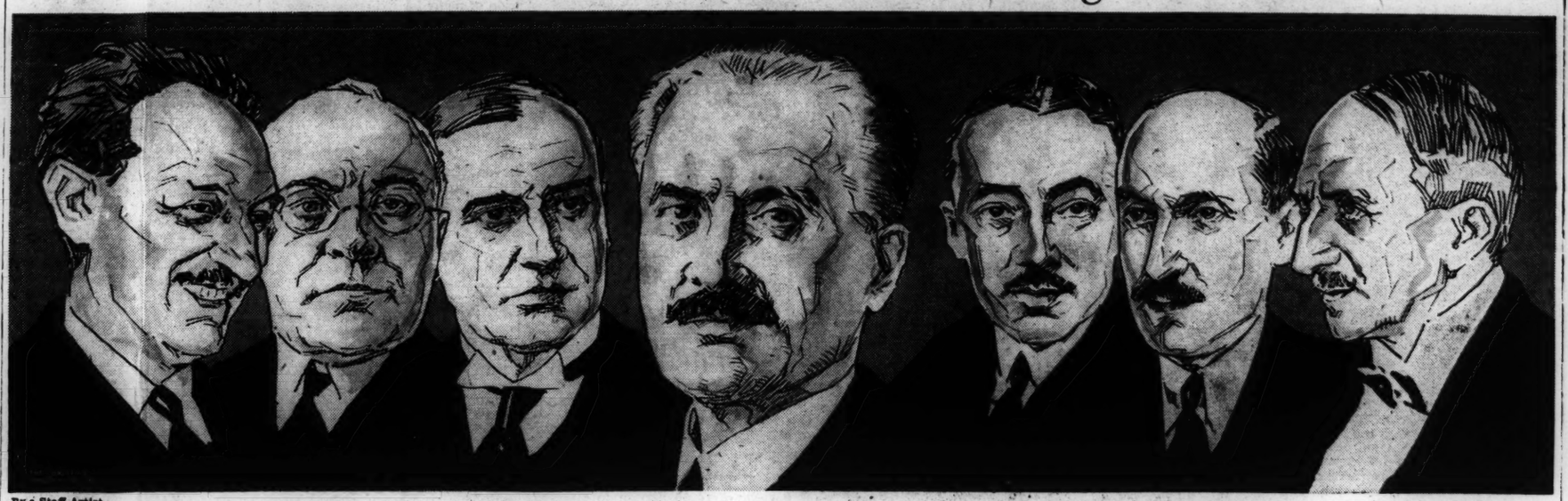
¶ **Repercussions**—Seeing apparent assurance in the Anglo-Italian accord that Italy has no untoward ambitions in relation to Spain, France announces overtures toward Mussolini which envision a three-power security pact (Franco-Italo-Anglo) to be completed before Reichsführer Hitler visits Rome next month. At the same time it is general knowledge that Britain hopes to gain German partnership for a "new Locarno," its greatest anxiety being: "What price Herr Hitler's ambitions in central Europe?" Rumania, by the way—and, by the way, in the way of pan-Germanic economic expansion—takes steps to discourage the growing influence of National Socialism with arrest of the chief and some 300 colleagues of the recently suppressed Iron Guard.

¶ **Bon Voisinage**—Britain admits readiness to recognize the seizing of Ethiopia (where Italy had no moral right of conquest) in return for Italy's withdrawal from Spain (where it had no right to be). The transaction is called "bon voisinage." Translated, that means "good neighbor," but, by the token of Pandora's box, who dares to call it "good," and who can demonstrate that it's bad?

¶ **A Job for the Church**—Governor Moore of New Jersey remarks that "we have progressed in many ways in 150 years, save in things of the spirit," and urges that the magnitude of crime and its resulting cost to taxpayers should stimulate churchmen to attack crime and delinquency. "It is a good job for the Church," he declares. Unquestionably the Church teaches, and always has taught, the divine moralities which if practiced would preclude crime from its communicants and by example encourage a wider observance of the Christian way. The need is not so much, perhaps, that the Church take drastic action against crime, as that more churchmen—yes, and non-churchmen—become dedicated to the Christian life. • Fundamentally, the suppression of crime is a job for the individual—and the evangelization of the individual a job for the Church.

¶ **Whose Fear?**—Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper speaks of the widespread belief that fear of government policy is holding business back. "We are stalemated by the fear of fear," he comments. "We know that we have the natural and human resources (to solve our problems) but when fear possesses a person or group, everything becomes distorted in perspective and shelter is sought through inaction." •Truly fear is like an untrue mirror. So long as we believe its reflections represent actual persons and conditions, we are unable to judge intelligently. But when we see it for what it is—a nonintelligent representation of imperfection—we are able to laugh at its distorted pictures, and seek proper reflections elsewhere. Do we fear? Don't blame the President, the postman, nor the potter—but quit looking at distorted pictures!

France's New Rulers Seek an Understanding With Rome



By a Staff Artist

Camille Chautemps, Vice-Premier in Charge of Co-ordination; **Albert Sarraut**, Minister of the Interior; **Edouard Daladier**, Premier and War Minister; **Albert Lebrun**, President of the Republic; **Paul Reynaud**, Minister of Justice; **Paul Marchandeau**, Minister of Finance; **Georges Bonnet**, Minister of Foreign Affairs

Inner Cabinet and the President of the Republic, Whose Decisions Will Guide the Course of France During the Coming Three Months. One of the First Efforts Will Be an Attempt to Secure an Agreement With Italy, Following the Example of Great Britain.

Constitution Makers Settle to Work in N. Y.

Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 18—Delegates to the New York State Constitutional Convention reconverged on Albany today to put in gear the machinery out of which will come the new organic law that will be submitted to the State electorate for approval or rejection next November. They have been in recess since April 5, when they adjourned after one day of organization work to permit the President of the Convention, Chief Judge Frederick E. Crane, of the Court of Appeals, to complete the roster of 35 committees for the $1,350,000 undertaking and to study the voluminous background material which Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's special committee, headed by Justice Charles Poletti, of the State Supreme Court, had prepared for their use.

The reconvening, therefore, finds all primed for the job which is expected to outlast July, and which, it now appears, will produce more of politics than of change.

The initial flood of proposals for consideration runs the gamut of public welfare and the furtherance of political philosophies in recommendations that begin with the Bill of Rights and include constitutional underwriting for lotteries and parimutuel betting on horses and dog-racing, slum clearance and low-cost housing, simplification of the judicial system and labor disputes.

Democrats are sponsors for both

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

President Pardons Townsend

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 18—President Roosevelt today pardoned Dr. Francis E. Townsend a few minutes after the old-age annuity advocate had surrendered to a United States Marshal, planning to begin at least 30 days in the District Jail as a result of his conviction for contempt of a congressional investigating committee.

Dr. Townsend was at the marshal's office equipped with a jaunty smile, a spare clean shirt, an extra pair of socks, and a battered typewriter on which he planned to write his jail experiences, when the pardon was issued from the White House.

The annuities leader hailed the pardon as a "complete vindication." "The President, as spokesman for Congress," he said, "has performed an act of contrition in acknowledging my mistreatment."

In issuing the order for executive clemency, the White House made public an analysis of the situation, saying:

The nature of the offense is one which concerns primarily the Congress. The authority, the dignity and the rights of the House of Representatives have been fully sustained by the conviction.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Majority Leader of the House of Repre-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Four-Power Pact Seen as Outcome Of Rome Accord

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, April 18—Prospects of a new diplomatic line-up in western Europe, bringing Germany, Italy, France and Britain together in a revised version of the old Four-Power Pact have emerged from developments this week end.

Following closely in the footsteps of Great Britain, the French Government has taken the initiative in opening negotiations with Italy. Jules Blondel, French Charge d'Affaires in Rome, yesterday informed Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano of France's desire to "resume normal diplomatic relations" with Italy.

This move, combined with French acceptance of a British invitation to Premier Daladier and Foreign Minster Georges Bonnet to come to London on April 28 for an important Anglo-French conference, is viewed here as a prologue to further negotiations later with Germany.

Cabinet Meeting Called

A Cabinet meeting to consider the French policies in the new international negotiations was called by Premier Daladier—policies apparently to be drafted in preliminary form by the powerful "inner council" composed of the Premier, Vice-Premier Camille Chautemps, Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet, Finance Minister Paul Marchandeau, Justice Minister Paul Reynaud and Minister of Interior Albert Sarraut.

The prospects of squaring the Rome-Berlin axis into a four-cornered accord are admittedly dim and distant. Even the Franco-Italian rapprochement is just entering pre-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

London Finds Tension Eased by Pact; Rome Hails Diplomatic Gain for Duce

Italians Hold Pact Most Important Since End of World War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, April 18—The Anglo-Italian Pact signed Saturday evening by Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano and the Earl of Perth, British Ambassador, is welcomed by this country as the outstanding diplomatic success yet secured by Premier Mussolini and the most important accord inaugurated by Italy since the end of the World War.

While Italians appear ready to forget the past quarrel with Britain and to resume active political cooperation with the British Government they are inclined for the time being to consider the Anglo-Italian Pact as an experiment in collaboration between London and Rome. If, as it is hoped and desired, such an experiment proves successful then a more intimate understanding may be established between the two countries.

It is mainly for this reason that Italy does not contemplate altering substantially its present relations with Berlin until it sees what prac-

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

Leaders of Nations Exchange Telegrams

By the Associated Press

Rome, April 18

Telegrams between Prime Minister Chamberlain and Premier Mussolini marked the signing of the Anglo-Italian accord. They said in part:

Mr. Chamberlain: ". . . I hope that this agreement when it comes into full operation will dispose of all outstanding points of difference between us and I confidently expect that thereafter relations between our two countries will once again be found firmly based on confidence and friendship which so long existed in the past."

Signor Mussolini: "To have settled in so frank and full a fashion the questions outstanding between us places relations between England and Italy on a solid and durable basis. I am convinced that there can now be opened between the two countries a new period of confidence and friendship which is what you and I desire and which accords with our traditional relationship."

British Opposition to Pact Regrets Return to Old Methods

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 18—The Duce's diplomatic triumph in getting the British Government to admit its readiness to recognize his conquest of Ethiopia in return for his withdrawing from Spain, where he had no right to be, has undoubtedly relieved official tension between the two countries.

The case for the Government is that what has been done in Ethiopia and Spain cannot be undone, so why not be "realistic" enough to recognize the facts, especially if by doing so you can break the co-operation between Italy and Germany, which is a serious threat to European peace?

The contention of the Opposition is that this marks a return to pre-war diplomacy when the question of right or wrong had little to do with the bargains between nations, on the theory that if an agreement is expedient it should be concluded regardless of whether or not it is based on sound principles.

Betrayal of League?

The Opposition adds that Italo-German co-operation really ended on the day that German troops entered Austria, that by making friends with Italy while Italian troops are in Spain Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain has betrayed democracy and that by conditionally undertaking to recognize the conquest of Ethiopia he has betrayed the League.

To this, the Government replies that the League was betrayed when members failed to put their whole strength behind sanctions and that Mr. Chamberlain deserves sympathy for his courage in clearing up a mess that others had made before he became Prime Minister. It is added that he has safeguarded British interests in Spain to the fullest extent possible by refusing to allow the agreement to come into force until Italy withdraws.

Except in regard to Spain and Ethiopia, the agreement merely con-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

Economics in the News

Credit Expansion—Creating Billions of Dollars for Business Revival Under New Pump-Priming Program—A Huge Reflation

By H. B. E.

Reflation is here again—that filling of the credit pool to the brim in the hope that the business horse, which requires bank credit in financing its operations, will now take its fill, and start new operations. There always has been enough bank credit available to sustain recovery. The President's new move is destined to make more than enough credit available so that the sight of it, cheap and plentiful, might evoke thirst or enterprise in the business man. As part of the pump-priming program, billions of dollars are to be created in the commercial banks for lending purposes. This is in addition to the actual government lending-spending schemes.

The act of creating new money at the banks is to be accomplished by two devices. First, all impounded or sterilized gold is to be desterilized; secondly, the ratio of cash reserves which the banks must keep with the Reserve Banks against their credit outstanding is to be reduced.

On Feb. 15 the Treasury ordered a partial desterilization of incoming gold. At the time I explained the process. It consists of the release to the banks of the proceeds of their imported gold which they then add to their cash reserves at the Federal Reserve Bank. This swells out their lending power. The additional action in reducing reserve requirements may now be explained.

♦ ♦ ♦

Under the Banking Act of 1935 the Federal Reserve System was equipped with new weapons for the control of the Country's credit supply. One of them was the power to change the banks' reserve requirements. As the situation stood, the banks, on the average, could have credit money outstanding to the extent of $10 for every $1 in reserves. Through 1935 credit put into use rose rapidly, mainly because of government borrowing. And yet the total pool of available bank credit rose faster, the reasons lying in the devaluation or stretching of the gold holdings and the influx of new metal. Consequently, the banks were loaded up with "excess" reserves. At the end of 1935 they had $3,500,000,000, which, at the ratio of 1 to 10, would have allowed them to extend $35,000,000,000 of additional credit.

It was at this time that the inflation-criers were most vocal. Inflation was almost the whole of Colonel Knox's stock-in-trade. Among the economists, Prof. E. W. Kemmerer was the most vocal "viewer-with-alarm." Among the bankers, Winthrop W. Aldrich expressed his apprehension. And the Bankers' Committee who advise the Federal Reserve Board issued report after report saying that the Federal Reserve System should do something about reserves.

What, explicity, were they worried about? Not with the mere existence of the excess reserves, but with the possibility that, when business recovered confidence, this heap of idle money available to business would be borrowed, and thus create inflation.

♦ ♦ ♦

Chairman Eccles and his fellow governors in Washington took no notice of the clamor. They are reflationists. That is, they wanted to see the money in use fill out at least to 1929 levels before taking any action that might be construed as restraint. I do not know whether that was their yardstick. But it was perhaps convenient enough. At any rate, in mid-1936 money in use passed the 1929 level. Accordingly the Board of Governors, John K. McKee and Chester Davis dissenting, changed the banks' reserve requirements.

That step went into effect on Aug. 15. The banks were required to keep 50 per cent more reserves, or $1 for every $7.50 of credit outstanding, on the average. Thus part of the "excess" was transferred to the reserves column. The action impounded idle funds—that is all. Even after the step was taken, there was a plethora of idle funds. And the amount continued to increase with every boatload of gold. At the year-end excess reserves totaled $2,000,000,000, which represented a lending power of around $27,500,000,000.

It was then that gold began to be impounded. And, on top of that, the Reserve System again impounded more credit power, its actions taking effect on March 1 and May 1 last year, John K. McKee alone dissenting. By the latter date the reserve requirements had been doubled from the ratio prevailing in 1935. That is, $1 of reserves supported only $5 of credit. And yet on May 1 there were "excess" reserves for the banking system as a whole amounting to $1,000,000,000, or around $5,000,000,000 lending power.

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By that time, however, idle funds or no idle funds, the economy had already started to go into a tailspin. In trying to prevent inflation the System saw the economy slide into deflation!

This is the recent history of managed money. First there was a reflation of the money supply, and then attempted control. Reflation has been called "inflation with your fingers crossed." It was to prevent "an injurious credit expansion," or inflation, that the Federal Reserve System invoked controls on Aug. 15, 1936. Those controls were equivalent to brakes. But you could not say the Federal Reserve System did any more than test their brakes. For, even in New York City, where the pressure was the greatest, the banks were still left with idle credit power.

What the System did was to put itself in a position to exercise control when inflation began to rear its head. The expected inflation, as I say, turned out to be deflation. Some think the testing of the brakes helped to precipitate that deflation. I don't think so, myself; but the matter is difficult either to refute or to prove. One thing is clear—that managing money is difficult because there can be no management over the money users.

Woman Chemist Is Honored For Developing Super Fuel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas, April 18—Progress characterized as "breath-taking," was described for petroleum chemistry today by Dr. Per K. Frolich, director of research for the Standard Oil Development Company, in his paper today before the opening session of the American Chemical Society's ninety-fifth meeting.

Development of new super fuels for air and land transportation, the opening of vast new fields for the utilization of petroleum products, and the saving of more than 10,000 tank cars of petroleum daily through improved chemical processing, constitute the entry of this industry into a fourth phase of growth in which synthetic motor fuels rise to new importance.

For her part in the production of the new super fuels, which mean more miles to the gallon and smaller automobile engines, Dr. Emma P. Carr, Professor of Chemistry at Mount Holyoke College, was presented with the Society's first Francis P. Garvan gold medal.

Discovered Shapely Molecules

The honor came as a result of her work in detecting the shapes of two important gasoline molecules previously unknown—"2-butene" and "2-pentene." It is because the good or bad performance of gasoline is intimately connected with molecular shape, that Dr. Carr's studies proved of value to petroleum chemists.

Automotive engineers have long known that if they increased the compression ratio of an engine, they received more power and economy from it. But whenever this was attempted, the engine would knock with available gasoline. Right here is where the shape of the gasoline molecule comes in.

If it has a wasp waist, of the long string-like variety, it knocks badly; but when the whole body is more compactly arranged and the molecule inclined to be roly-poly, then it serves admirably in modern engines. The difference in the fuels is so great that the latter may give 50 per cent more power than the former.

Dr. Frolich in his address estimated that the capacity for produc-

(Continued on Page 9, Column 5)

Thayer Gets 'Light' In Power Dispute

THAYER, Mo., April 18 (AP)—Electric lights shone again Saturday night in Thayer's homes and business houses after the Arkansas-Missouri Power Corporation restored service at the order of the State.

The 2,000 residents had been using candles, lamps and lanterns since Thursday morning, when the Company pulled its switches because the City had started work on a municipal power plant.

Although the plant will not be completed until July, the City Council decided not to avail itself of the resumption of service. Street lights and municipal buildings remained dark. Many residents refused service.

The Company said it was resuming only "temporarily," pending a hearing before the State Public Service Commission next Wednesday on a "proceeding in abandonment."

Every Boston Home Enlisted In Fire Prevention Campaign

Fire losses which cost the nation more than $500,000,000 a year take $20 from the pockets of every man, woman and child in Boston, according to Boston Fire Prevention officials today. And because most of this loss is said to be traceable to plain carelessness, the Fire Prevention Division today assigned more than 50 inspectors to knock at the doors of Bostonians and enlist them in a four-weeks campaign against fire hazards.

Knocking at the doors of East Boston dwellings today in the initial drive against defective electric wiring, faulty oil burners, clothes hung too closely to kitchen stoves and rubbish-cluttered cellars, the inspectors invited residents to take advantage of the free fire inspection service available until every one of Boston's 100,000 homes have been visited.

Rights of Citizens

As citizens, these families have certain "inalienable" rights, according to Fire Prevention Chief Samuel Pope, among them being the right to keep fire inspectors out of their homes if they live in less than three-family dwellings. Or they have the right, he said, to permit fire inspectors to come in and assist them in the war against fire hazards which trouble the housewife more than any other class of citizen in Boston. About three quarters of Boston's $3,000,000 annual fire loss occurs in dwelling houses and one half of the city's fires start there, he said.

The majority of this damage can be prevented, according to William Arthur Riley, Fire Commissioner, who is sponsoring the general check-up of Boston's fire hazards. The Fire and Police Departments cost the taxpayers of Boston about $10,000,000 a year. Through the work of fire prevention, annual fire losses in Boston have been reduced from more than $5,000,000 five years ago to less than $3,000,000 in 1937, he reported.

Welcome Expected

So, when someone in the blue uniform and brass buttons of the fire division knocks at their doors during the next three to four weeks (it all depends on how long it takes to cover the 100,000 dwellings) Boston residents should not be reluctant to let him in, Mr. Riley said. For it will be his duty to check every floor of the house and give the house-

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Victory Is Seen For Priming Of New Deal Pump

Spending Bill Is Expected to Pass but With Funds Carefully Earmarked

Opposition Forms

Foes Point Out That Court and Reorganization Were at First Thought Easy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 18—The great majority of Washington observers today believe that President Roosevelt's pump-priming program will be passed.

The expenditures may not be earmarked as Mr. Roosevelt requested, but the feeling is widespread that the major features will be preserved.

That is the general belief: the only difficulty with it as a matter of political forecast is that a similar widespread opinion existed at the corresponding stage in Mr. Roosevelt's executive reorganization program, and in his court enlargement fight. Both these big measures went down to defeat.

The first stage in any bold program by an American executive undoubtedly rouses the supporters of the plan and gives a concentration of publicity to the favorable aspects. It is only later, when the opponents have analyzed the case and presented counter-arguments that the sentiment of the nation crystallizes. The first stage is the current one in Washington today, with opponents of the spending only just attempting to mobilize, and to work out a revival in Congress of the coalition of Republicans and Conservative Democrats which defeated Mr. Roosevelt in the court and reorganization battles.

Want Funds Earmarked

Political observers are far more confident that Mr. Roosevelt will win than they were in the other two fights. This is an entirely different kind of issue, they declare. Even Republicans and Anti-New Deal Democrats in Congress confess off the record that they think the program will be enacted. Most of them hope only to prevent Mr. Roosevelt from getting a "blank check," and will seek to get the funds earmarked by Congress.

Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia is one of the few present exceptions among Mr. Roosevelt's opponents, and points to the court and reorganization fights as precedents for his belief in ultimate Roosevelt defeat.

Reasons frequently advanced for expecting the program to pass follow:

1. Traditional willingness of Congress to vote appropriations.
2. Individual hope of 435 Representatives, facing election, to get local projects.
3. Militant labor support—absent in court and reorganization fights.
4. Active farm support—absent before.
5. Pressure by unemployed and job-fearful that Congress "do something."
6. Simplicity of spending issue, contrasted with complicated court and reorganization proposals.

Much In Its Favor

The Roosevelt spending program will, in other words, enter Congress with a predisposition in its favor; while in the country at large it will have important pressure groups behind it—labor, farmers and unemployed. These groups, in conjunction, would pass nearly any bill.

Fighting against the program over the week-end were leading Republicans, John Hamilton, Chairman of the National Committee, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan and Alfred M. Landon, all attacked the measure.

Mr. Hamilton forecast that it would deepen the depression if adopted and he termed it "poll priming" rather than pump-priming.

Senator Vandenberg, who appeared on a national radio program, was answered by Senator Lister Hill (D) of Alabama, Senator Vandenberg called for a "united effort" of Democrats and Republicans to block the plan and "to try a little orthodox economic common sense."

Mr. Landon charged that the spending program would result in "a more vicious thing than we have experienced . . . It will mark a final dissolution and breakdown of this Country's reserve."

Answering Senator Vandenberg Senator Hill declared that if private investment is absent for any reason "the Federal Government must carry on."

In the Boston Section:

Delays hold up Dolan case start.

Dr. Williams fails to appear before the Governor's Council.

Preparations for big Patriots' Day celebration under way.

Movie bank night problem faces Rhode Island.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Sharecroppers: Farm Plan Seeks Answers to Problem

NEW MADRID, Mo., April 18 (AP)—Rich land, poor people.

Hans B. Baasch, Manager of the Farm Security Administration's LaForge farms project, said today he expected definite answers to this broad problem to come from the $750,000-sharecroppers rehabilitation venture.

The project comprises 100 run-of-the-mill sharecropper families — 60 white and 40 Negro—the same people who worked the land last year and some for many years under the plantation system before that, who have been set up on farm units of between 55 and 70 acres on the 6,700-acre tract in southeastern Missouri.

At the rate of two a day, new five-room white cottages and barns, prefabricated, are being erected on each farm unit, replacing ramshackle cabins. Each farmer has a team of mules, implements, a cow, a hog and pigs and chickens, all purchased through a co-operative store with funds loaned by the Government. Housewives now are ordering simple home furnishings through the store.

Definite Answers Sought

Definite answers to perplexing questions surrounding the sharecropper farm tenancy problem are timely, Mr. Baasch said, in view of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act which appropriated millions of dollars to be used over a period of years in alleviating the plight of these people.

From the LaForge project Mr. Baasch said he hoped to find answers to the following questions:

Why should the delta lands of the South, among the most productive in the nation, support the lowest rural standard of living in the country?

Can these lands be made to support rural families in comfort and what is the minimum requirement of land for the purpose?

How can sharecropper and tenant families become land owners—through outright immediate purchase of land on a Government loan or through working into ownership under Government assistance and supervision?

What per cent of non-selected croppers can be made self- sustaining with Government help?

Once a Tenant Farmer

Mr. Baasch gained knowledge of problems of the tenant farmer as one himself, on a farm near Salina, Kan. He strongly favors co-operative marketing and buying for farmers. The LaForge project boasts a co-operative association which will operate a cotton gin, already on the land when it was purchased by the FSA. Cotton, the cash crop under the diversified rotating farming program, with each unit growing 15 to 20 acres, is to be marketed co-operatively.

The farmers expect to produce practically all their food supplies on the units. Their cows will furnish milk and butter, which heretofore have been regarded as delicacies in sharecropper homes. The housewives have not been forgotten, and under the direction of trained home economists, are working into the rehabilitation scheme.

Classes in adult education—some of the sharecroppers can't read or write—are contemplated, and improvement in both white and Negro schools is planned by fall.

Bustling Community

Bustling activity prevails throughout the project. A Negro, called "Blue-Eyed Willie" was so busy plowing that he excused himself, asserting that he didn't have time to talk during good plowing weather.

Carl Puckett, who works a 58-acre tract and was elected by the farmers as President of the LaForge Co-operative Association, had this to say:

"It means a new day for us. None of us expect to get rich, but we will have a chance for a better living and can pay our debts and have some money at the end of the year. That's more than you could say under the sharecropper system."

Mathematicians Convene

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 18 (AP)—The American Mathematical Society made plans at the closing session of its convention at the University of Virginia Saturday to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Society's founding at Columbia University, Sept. 6-9. Plans were discussed for an International Congress of Mathematics to be held at Cambridge, Mass., in 1940.

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They Can't Keep Away From Pictures

Beatrice Lillie
Who Returns to Hollywood to Try Again, This Time With Bing Crosby in "Dr. Rhythm"

Jean Arthur
Who, Having Patched Up Her Quarrel With Columbia, Will Appear in "You Can't Take It With You"

Three Wanderers Return To the Hollywood Pasture

Scene in Hollywood

Los Angeles

With the return of Jean Arthur and Frank Capra to the Columbia pictures fold, another of those long Hollywood walkouts has ended in an agreement which can't be anything but beneficial to both parties to the dispute. Mr. Capra will now direct, and Miss Arthur will appear in, the play by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart, "You Can't Take It With You," which has enjoyed a good deal of success on the stage and is now to be made into a picture.

While they have returned together, it is not to be supposed that Mr. Capra and Miss Arthur made a joint walkout. Mr. Capra's was a disagreement with his producer, never greatly publicized, over his last picture, "Lost Horizon."

Miss Arthur, on the other hand, left her studio after finding herself in serious disagreement with the whole studio policy concerning her future in films.

After a first attempt at pictures, through 1929-30, she became dissatisfied and dropped out for a couple of years. She returned in 1933 to make one picture for RKO, and then went immediately to New York to appear in a play. She returned to Hollywood in 1934 to make several pictures which still failed to bring out her full talent. In 1935, Columbia placed her, with Edward G. Robinson, in a picture called, "The Whole Town's Talking," which brought her a good deal of acclaim. But the studio still didn't seem to realize what it had in her, and several small pictures again threatened to dwarf her motion picture career. A role in "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town" again brought her wide popularity, which was added to considerably by her work with William Powell in "The Ex Mrs. Bradford."

Public Holds the Bag

She was now a top-ranking star; but the studio, notwithstanding, placed her in a little picture which again seemed to cost her some prestige. De Mille borrowed her for "The Plainsman" shortly after that, however, and up went her stock again. The home studio followed the loanout with another of its small vehicles, and then Miss Arthur was lent again, this time to Walter Wanger for a picture called "History Is Made at Night." It was not up to expectations, and the studio asked Miss Arthur to return to work in another small production it was preparing for her. Miss Arthur refused, and the studio won a court case against her. She was forbidden to appear, except for Columbia, in a motion picture, on the stage, or on the radio. Miss Arthur accepted the challenge and retired to her private life and name, as Mrs. Frank J. Ross, Jr., wife of an executive assistant at the Hal Roach Studios. Nearly two years elapsed before the present settlement.

The details of this unfortunate lockout have been listed, not because Miss Arthur's case is so very different from other quarrels between studios and their stars, but because it is so very like all the others. Studios, it is only just to say, generally get along all right with one or two stars remaining at home, barricaded in their dignity, and refusing to work. The stars, if they have been at all economically wise, generally get along all right, too. The public, on the other hand, schooled both by some good pictures and a great deal of publicity to like the star, has to forgo seeing him, or her, until the unfortunate quarrel is made up. It is left, as usual in these cases, "holding the bag."

An impressive cast has been assembled to accompany Miss Arthur in "You Can't Take It With You." A few of them are James Stewart, Lionel Barrymore, Ann Miller, Spring Byington, Edward Arnold, Mischa Auer, and Donald Meek.

Just Call Me Bea

A dowager whom Hollywood has long been awaiting will be seen with Bing Crosby in his newest picture, "Dr. Rhythm," just completed; but she is only a dowager in the picture.

"My name here's Bea," she told the stage hands when she first came to Major Studios to start her picture. "D'you mind? There's only one lady here, and that's the tiger."

It was, of course, Lady Peel of the stage, in other words, Bea Lillie, making her second bow to films, and perhaps hoping that it would be more in character than the first, some years ago, and not at all successful, when the talkies were very young.

Bea Lillie's comedy, which has delighted its own special cult for years in London in the Charlot Revues of the war years and after, and later was seen in New York stage productions of Noel Coward, in vaudeville, and in musical comedy has been peculiarly of and for the stage. She has been a Broadway favorite now for a great many years while Hollywood producers have hoped in vain for something in which her own particular brand of humor would shine.

Bea is a master of the bravura exercise, in singing or playing or speechmaking, which suddenly ends in a ludicrous or grotesque bit of byplay which sends the audience into howls of laughter. Walking with dignified tread across a drawing room, she will trip and save herself from a fall by an acrobat twist, or land in a heap of brittle furniture and china, but without losing her complete composure. Her song and her inimitable gaiety have been aptly styled "salon clowning." Not subtle, she has still been a good mile above the heads of average movie audiences.

This, it is now hoped, has been remedied partly by the increased sophistication of present-day movie audiences, partly by Miss Lillie's willingness to do her stuff just a little broader for the films than she did it for the stage. And Bea Lillie fans everywhere are hoping that the device is successful.

Frank Daugherty

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Political Amnesty Granted by Benes In Bid to Germans

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, April 18 (AP)—President Benes held out the hand of reconciliation to Germany and the 3,500,000 Germans within Czechoslovakia's borders on April 16.

He reasserted Czechoslovakia's earnest desire for an understanding with Germany and buttressed his remarks with a decree granting amnesty to political offenders.

Parliamentary experts estimated about 1,000 Sudeten Germans, convicted of political offenses, would be liberated under President Benes' decree.

The immediate reaction of Germans here was that they wanted to see the practical workings of the amnesty before any rejoicing.

The presidential decree goes further than any heretofore in Czechoslovakia.

Germans Chief Beneficiaries

The Germans are the chief beneficiaries. Practically all political offenders, except those who wilfully committed or seriously prepared for acts of treason, or who engaged deliberately in espionage, are to be pardoned.

Sudeten German Deputy Johann Neuwirth, Chairman of the Henlein (Nazi) Party's Legal Committee, said he found that amnesties in themselves are mere palliatives, correcting temporarily a situation that had become intolerable but not removing the causes.

The Germans, whose rights Reichsführer Hitler has declared he would protect, have been demanding autonomy.

President Beneš, in his Easter message, frankly acknowledged that "changes have taken place in our neighborhood which vitally affect the entire European, and especially Central European, policy."

Efforts to Keep Peace

"I am not closing my eyes to the seriousness of the situation," he said. "We must undertake everything possible to help keep the peace.

"We are anxious that nothing be done by us that might increase the international tension between the great powers.

"We are sincerely searching for a lasting understanding with all our neighbors.

"We have special faith in an understanding between ourselves and Germany and this too is the spirit of the communications that have come to us from responsible German factors.

"We believe that peace can be preserved only if the various regimes respect each other and if no state interferes directly or indirectly with the affairs of another state. . . .

"Czechoslovakia will contribute to the maintenance of European peace by a just solution of the nationalities' problem.

"I appeal to our citizens irrespective of party membership—to the Czechs and Slovaks, to the Germans and the Hungarians, to the Ruthenians and the Poles.

"We all have our equal duties, we all can make a great contribution to peace."

Cardenas Moves To Stop Grafting Among Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Further elaboration of plans for fixing the responsibility of public officials has been presented to Congress by President Cardenas. These additional points are to be added to the general Law of Responsibility of Public Officials, which was submitted to the Legislature several months ago.

Objective of the new legislation is to eliminate the grafting among office holders which has been one of the chief handicaps to good government in the past. The original draft was directed toward the reform of practices among big office holders, such as Governors, Senators, etc., and fixed penalties and trials before a people's court for those found using their positions for personal profit.

A second elaboration of the plan provided for Federal rather than local trial for offenders against the public welfare, and the latest is designed to correct evils in the smaller municipalities and communities. The reforms are being prepared, it is believed, in order to insure cleaner election machinery for the next presidential election, due in 1940.

The President forbids the registration of candidates for office in city elections unless they have fulfilled all the legal requirements. However, if they do meet these requirements, they are not to be prevented from running for office.

Public officials are forbidden to exert pressure or propaganda in favor of any candidate for a municipal post or to interfere in any way with the registration of voters or counting of votes.

No member of the City Hall may be removed from office without having been tried before a competent authority and a formal announcement being made of the reason or reasons for their removal. Likewise, those entitled to succeed these members cannot be prevented from doing so unless they too have been formally indicted with their superiors.

No Council, Municipal Group or Civil Administration or any analogous group may be installed when there are sufficient persons in office legally entitled to carry on the city government. Also, no such group will be allowed to hold office indefinitely without being properly re-elected in the city elections.

Finally, public officials will be forbidden from interfering in any way with the proper handling of the city funds. All such orders must be given after due consideration with the City Council which must likewise pass on the appointments of municipal personnel.

Pershing Speeds To Son's Wedding

EL PASO, Texas, April 18 (AP)—Gen. John J. Pershing sped eastward to New York in a special railroad car today—just another father thrilled at his only son's approaching marriage. The wedding of Warren Pershing and Miss Muriel Bache Richards will take place Friday at St. Thomas Church in New York.

The General's car will be shunted to a private siding beneath the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where Miss May Pershing, his sister, has taken a suite.

Straight and smiling, General Pershing stood on the platform at Tucson while photographers snapped pictures and the Tucson American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps played "There's Something About a Soldier That Is Fine."

Egypt Becomes Popular As Conference Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO—Egypt is becoming popular as a meeting place of international congresses and conferences, a development for which the Government's Tourist Department is held largely responsible.

The most important Congress this year has been that of the Cotton Trade. Then there have been the Telecommunications Congress and the meeting of the Olympic Committee.

First Fliers' House and Shop Set Up and Dedicated by Ford

DETROIT, April 18 (AP)—The deed of "vision, devotion and unremitting effort" which the Wright Brothers worked in their house and workshop, dedicated here this week end, "is seen and heard in the skies above every continent today," declared W. J. Cameron, in an address at the dedication ceremonies.

"From these two brothers and their original plane," Mr. Cameron said, "a new world was evolved, and a business that reaches $395,000,000 annually in this country alone. The two brothers have been multiplied into 106,000 persons engaged in the various activities essential to aviation, and that original plane has been the mother of scores of thousands of planes.

"The small experimental field these brothers used has been expanded into 2,300 American airports. The transcontinental trek has been reduced to 15 hours from coast to coast. Africa looks up to see the daily traffic of airlines that criss-cross the earth's darkest continent. The silence of the North and South Pole has been broken."

The house and shop of Wilbur and Orville Wright thereupon became part of the collection of Americana which Henry Ford has assembled in the quiet atmosphere of Greenfield Village in suburban Dearborn.

Orville Wright, dean of all airmen, and an impressive assemblage of pioneers and present leaders in commercial and military aviation, looked on as the house in which the Wright brothers lived for nearly 40 years in Dayton, Ohio, and the bicycle shop where they made parts for the first successful heavier-than-air flying machine, were dedicated.

Saturday was the seventy-first anniversary of the birth of Wilbur Wright, who passed on in the white frame house 26 years ago next month—too early to receive full plaudits of the world for his mechanical genius.

Orville stood quietly in the background, accompanied by his hosts, Henry and Edsel Ford, while others extolled his accomplishments. Near by, also, stood John T. Daniels and A. D. Etheridge, who watched the Wrights make their first successful flight at Kill Devil Hill near Kitty Hawk, N. C., on Dec. 17, 1903.

Before the dedication, old-time pilots who were among the 250 invited guests met in Greenfield Village's old Town Hall. At noon Henry and Edsel Ford were hosts at a reception to Orville Wright.

At an evening banquet, addresses were made by Dr. George W. Lewis, Director of Aeronautical Research for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics; Col. F. P. Lahm, of New York, first army officer trained in flying by the Wright Brothers; Walter R. Brookins, of Los Angeles, first civilian they taught to fly, and Griffith Brewer, of London, first Englishman to fly as a passenger.

Guests at the dinner included Vilhjalmur Stefansson and Sir Hubert Wilkins, Arctic explorers; Maj. Lester Maitland and Maj. Albert Hegenberger, trans-ocean fliers; Igor Sikorsky, plane designer; Roscoe Turner, Jimmy Doolittle and Al Williams, speed fliers; Maj. Albert W. Stevens, aerial photographer; C. H. Dickens, Canadian World War ace; Group Capt. L. S. Breadner, of Ottawa, assistant head of the Dominion's Air Force, and chief pilots and executives of various American airline companies.

Homicide Figure Lower in N. Y. City; Other Crimes Jump

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 18—The record of 331 murders and manslaughter cases in New York City in 1937 established a new low for 10 years, according to the annual report of Lewis J. Valentine, Police Commissioner, made public today. This compares with 364 similar cases in 1936.

The record of major crimes in other categories, however, showed increases all along the line. Mr. Valentine reported 2921 case of felonious assault, as compared with 2580 the preceding year; 1276 cases of assault and robbery, as compared with 1240, and 3128 cases of burglary, as compared with 2369 in 1936.

The Police Commissioner attributed the increase in crime to "strikes, labor disorders, burglaries committed by youths and sex offenses," adding that the total arrests for these offenses was above the 1936 figure.

While the number of grand larceny cases showed an increase in 1937 over the preceding year, the Commissioner reported "a very large decrease" in the number of these cases during the last four years, as compared with the preceding four years.

Grinnell's Indian Exhibit

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—The ethnological collections on the American Indian that the late Dr. George Bird Grinnell, pioneer conservationist, had loaned the American Museum of Natural History and Yale University's Peabody Museum, were bequeathed to those institutions, his will disclosed last week.

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Foreign Affairs Notebook

Britain and Italy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Anglo-Italian accord ends strained relations lasting since 1935. Before that the two powers had been generally friendly. The fact that Italy was a good customer for coal and other raw materials and did not at first clash at any point with the Empire's vital interests paved the way to understanding, particularly since Britain was sympathetic to Italy's long struggle for freedom from Austria's rule.

One cause of friction marked the relations between the governments in the past half century. This was Britain's backing for the French occupation of Tunis—North African territory that Italy considered a natural field for its own colonists. But France, then on bad terms with Italy, was the more powerful and Britain was eager to encourage French interests in a part of Africa well away from Egypt.

The Triple Alliance, by which Italy in 1882 threw in its lot with Germany and Austria-Hungary, was virtually Italy's reply to Tunis. But Italy remained on good terms with Britain, which had supported its claims to Red Sea territory against France, and, when the World War opened, soon came in on the Allied side through a secret treaty by which it was promised extension of territory to the north and along the Adriatic, with possible tracts in Africa and, by a later treaty, territory around Smyrna.

Italy's war gains—owing to Anglo-French mistrust of rising powers on the Mediterranean—were narrowed to the Trentino, Istria, some tracts of little value in Libya and Italian Somaliland, the Dodecanese and other Aegean islands. A cooling off in friendship followed these disappointments, which had not been completely restored when in 1936 Britain led the sanctions campaign against the invasion of Ethiopia, as a result of which Italy swung round to Germany and formed the Berlin-Rome Axis early in 1937. Britain had tried to avert this move by a "gentlemen's agreement" with Italy signed Jan. 2 of that year, but Italy's continued shipment of arms and troops to Spain was considered a breach of the "spirit" of the agreement and the accord was dropped. The present move for accord came with the pending absorption of Austria into Germany, which brought the German Empire to the northern gates of Italy.

Paris puts the Hat and Dress Trend down in Black and White

The Hat is from the Model Millinery. Brief Sailor with petersham cockade at back—**3½ gns.** The Frock is in wool with white accent of Maple leaves—Small Women's Shop, First Floor—**7½ gns.** Harvey Nichols & Co., Ltd., Knightsbridge, London, S. W. 1.

ask **HARVEY NICHOLS**

Propaganda Halted Roosevelt In Opinion of Foreign Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON April 18—Foreign press correspondents in the United States appear to attribute the defeat of the Roosevelt reorganization bill in large part to demagogic propaganda, according to a symposium published here today by the United States News, of which David Lawrence is editor.

Thirteen representatives of foreign newspapers or news agencies answer questions put by Mr. Lawrence's weekly newspaper. There is practical unanimity that the bill was not an issue on which a parliamentary Cabinet would have fallen at home, unless the direct confidence issue had been raised. Asked to interpret the vote the following extracts give typical reactions to the American issue from the foreign observers.

Dr. G. J. M. Simons, correspondent in New York for De Telegraaf, Amsterdam, Holland—"Every man and woman who has an interest in a smooth-working government machinery should have sent wires to their representatives at Washington asking these gentlemen to vote for and not against the reorganization bill. . . . There never would be a majority in the Holland second chamber against such an excellent bill."

Percy S. Bullen, New York correspondent, London Journal—"I do not view the vote as an expression of lack of confidence in the Executive—merely a caution!"

A. D. Rothman, Australian Associated Press—"The measure itself was nothing—it wasn't a tenth as radical as when he first submitted it by reason of the numerous amendments which he was prepared to accept. It no longer gave the President even a semblance of that control over numerous administrative departments that he desired and that touched it with the dictator flavor."

Lawrence De Neufville, New York correspondent of Reuters, Ltd. (British News Agency)—"(I view the vote) as the broadest possible hint from Congress that they thought it was time the President quit fooling with reform and opened up the money bags for recovery so they could go home and win the elections."

Henry Montor, Palcor News Agency (Palestine and Near East)—"There was a unanimous distortion of the terms of the bill not only in the newspaper columns but actually in the news reports."

C. C. Martin, Director, Pan-American Information Service—"It is probable that it would have been passed by the House, as was true of the Senate, if the public had not become aroused by fears of increasng executive power."

Naboth Hedin, American-Swedish News Exchange, Inc., New York—"A new election would most likely be the result in Sweden as well as in Great Britain, though not in France."

R. de Roussy de Sales, correspondent Paris-Soir—"I believe that if it is true that the defeat of the bill means a permanent defeat for the President's prestige, it will have unfortunate repercussions in the other democracies.

Luis Zawadzky, Co-Editor of Relator of Cali: Colombia—"I do not regard the vote in the House of Representatives as one of lack of confidence . . . the need for reorganization exists and it is accepted by all."

A Arbib-Costa, La Tribuna, Rome, Italy—"To a foreign observer the most notable thing in the whole question is that the details of the reorganization bill are hardly known by the voters of this country who opposed it on the strength of a strong propaganda and communicated their opposition to their representatives in Congress."

Alberto Caprile, New York correspondent, La Nacion, Buenos Aires, Argentina—"I feel that the adverse vote in the House on the reorganization bill should not be interpreted as a vote of lack of confidence for the reason that the House could not possibly have intended it as such."

Harold Butcher, the Daily Herald, London—"I believe the merits or demerits of the bill had little to do with its defeat. It was an emotional response to the 'dictator' cry that has again been raised."

Robert C. H. Waithman, New York correspondent, London News-Chronicle—"The Congressmen who killed the reorganization bill seem to me to have triumphantly demonstrated the danger of dictatorship in the United States. Only the danger was revealed to lie not in a presidential dictatorship but in a dictatorship of demagogues.

"In any democracy there will always be a proportion of people who, never having acquired the habit of original thought, will vibrate like banjo strings under the plucking of propaganda.

Alertness

A Camera Study by Bob Wallace of Los Angeles

This Photograph Is Included in the First International Photographic Exposition in New York

World Exposition Shows All Phases Of Camera's Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 18—A picture "world's fair" in miniature was inaugurated here as the first International Photographic Exposition was opened to the public at Grand Central Palace this afternoon. It will continue daily through Sunday, April 24.

Representing practically every phase of modern photographic activity, the exposition, while chiefly devoted to a display of cameras and accessory photographic gadgets made in the United States or imported from abroad, includes many novel features not usually associated with expositions. The outstanding attraction is a series of exhibits displaying in all a total of more than 3,000 prints covering practically all subjects. Among the chief pictures on view is a special exhibit of more than 100 prints loaned by the Oval Table Society and which includes some of the world's finest photographs.

Other Attractions

Other exhibits feature news pictures, pictorial views, portraits and industrial and scientific photographs, in addition there is an exhibit of prize-winning prints made by children in more than 50 eastern schools, general amateur picture sections, a historical collection including the first Daguerreotype portrait ever made, war pictures covering six major conflicts, huge aerial photomurals, and others.

A program of lectures and demonstrations has been arranged for the benefit of both beginners and advanced workers. Amateur "movies" will have a place on the exposition program, with lectures, demonstrations and the showing of prize-winning amateur motion pictures.

Characterized as an exposition where one may make photographs as well as see them, a special stage has been provided so brilliantly lighted that everyone may take pictures even with relatively inexpensive camera equipment. Special stage programs will be provided every night and special awards will be made for candid shots of fashion shows, bicycle acts and dancing programs.

Photographic Clinic

Among other features will be a problem clinic, headed by Karl A. Barleben, F. R. P. S., Dean of New York Institute of Photography, to which amateur photographers will be able to come with their problems.

The exposition is under the direction of an executive committee composed of Joseph Dombroff, President of the National Photographic Association, Inc.; Henry Herbert, President of the Guild of Photographic Dealers of New York, Inc.; H. O. Bodine, President of the Photographic Expositions, Inc.; A. J. Powers, honorary member of the International Photo Engravers' Union, and Col. Roy W. Winton, Managing Director of the Amateur Cinema League, Inc.

French Metal Plants Prepare to Reopen Under Labor Truce

PARIS, April 18 (AP)—Managements of French metal factories sent notices to their employees yesterday to report for work Tuesday after evacuation of more than 100 plants by 160,000 striking workers.

The majority of automobile, aviation and airplane motors plants were expected to resume full operations by Tuesday afternoon under truces negotiated by the new French Government.

Minister of Labor Paul Ramadier called a new conference of employers' and workers' representatives with a hope of arriving at a basis for a new collective bargaining contract which might be signed before May 1.

Simultaneously, Government arbitrators in controversies over wage increases said they expected to announce their decisions on Tuesday at the latest.

A Blank All Around

JERSYVILLE, Ill. (AP) — The woman voter was apologetic and embarrassed as she offered Jersey Township election officials her folded ballot, endorsed by the Judges as official.

"I'm sorry," she said, "but I just can't remember all the names on the ticket."

It was the Judges' turn to be embarrassed. They had endorsed and handed to her a blank ballot sheet.

A Board for Maritime Labor? U. A. W. A. Feels Out Ford

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

San Francisco: A 1938 contract covering hours, wages, and working conditions offered by the San Francisco - Oakland Newspaper Publishers' Association was accepted by the Northern California Newspaper Guild membership by a vote of 243 to 22. The contract did not provide for the Guild shop or preferential hiring, two of the Guild's demands during three months of negotiations.

Don Wiley, Guild President, in recommending acceptance of the Publishers' offer at a Guild meeting yesterday, said the contract guaranteed job security, preferential rehiring, assurance against pay cuts, high dismissal pay, wage gains, reductions in working hours, and overtime compensation.

Washington: The Senate Labor Committee recommended creation of a maritime labor board to function in maritime labor relations in a manner similar to that of the National Mediation Board in railroad labor matters.

The recommendation carried out in part suggestions of Joseph P. Kennedy, former Chairman of the Maritime Commission and now Ambassador to Great Britain. Mr. Kennedy proposed that the Railway Labor Act be extended to bring maritime workers under the National Mediation Board. This was opposed by Mrs. Perkins, Secretary of Labor, who contended such a plan would be "premature" because shipping employees "are not fully organized."

Under the labor committee plan, the new board would have functions similar to those of the National Mediation Board, which handles rail labor disputes. Maritime workers would be guaranteed the right to strike—a proposal not recommended by Mr. Kennedy. The new board would aid employers and workers in reaching and maintaining written agreements when both parties so requested. It also would "use its best efforts" to get both parties to agree to arbitration of labor disputes if voluntary mediation failed.

Toronto (Canadian Press)—Canada's first major strike on the Great Lakes ended last night with an agreement between seven large Canadian companies and the Canadian Seamen's Union. Announcement that an agreement had been reached after three days came from J. A. Sullivan, President of the C. S. U., and Peter C. Campbell, Toronto barrister who represented the ship owners.

Sullivan said the terms of the agreement were: "No discrimination against strikers. The Union can meet with the companies to represent its members. Members of the crew have the right to join the organization of their own choice." He added he was instructing his Union members to withdraw picket lines.

All was reported quiet along the waterfronts of 10 affected Lake ports yesterday as strikers spent their second day in idleness since they walked out at one o'clock Saturday morning. The striking seamen, members of a union affiliated with the International Seamen's Union of America, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, seek union recognition, a collective bargaining agreement. Mr. Sullivan claimed nearly 50 boats are tied up and 1,000 seamen had been affected by the walkout.

Washington—Remington Rand Inc. challenged before the Supreme Court the right of the National Labor Relations Board to order reinstatement of employees who participated in a 1936 strike. The Company, which manufactures typewriters and office equipment, also contended the Board had exceeded its power in ordering collective bargaining negotiations with a joint protective board of the District Council of Office Equipment Workers, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

Rochester, N. Y.: The truck drivers' strike that tied up Easter deliveries here entered its fourth day today with a deadlock on the major issues of hours and wages. After a Sunday in which representatives of the Union and of the Associated Trucking Industry, employers, plotted strategic moves, all police platoons were ordered held in reserve to meet any emergency.

The strike was called last Friday at midnight by Local 118, Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, an American Federation of Labor affiliate. Between 800 and 1,400 were reported to have walked out when their contract expired on that day.

Long Beach, Calif.: The United Automobile Workers' Union moved today to make a tie-up at the Wilmington plant of the Ford Motor Company 100 per cent effective. D. J. Carse, President of the Union local, said 90 per cent of the plant's 660 employees were enrolled in the strike organization.

Factory officials declined to comment. The Union voted Friday to strike, charging that the Ford Company had violated verbal agreements. Picket lines were immediately established.

Flint, Mich.: A dues-collecting campaign by the United Automobile Workers closed the Fisher Body plant No. 1 of the General Motors Corporation today. The plant supplies bodies for the Buick Motor Company. The Union picketed the Fisher Plant as employees arrived for work, turning away all non-union employees and all union members who could not show receipts for their current union dues.

Within a short time the south unit was shut down because there were not enough employees at work to man it. About 9:00 a. m. the entire plant was closed. Approximately 3,500 men and women were employed on the day shift.

Aberdeen, Wash.: Pacific Coast longshoremen's convention approved formal plans for organizing East Coast and Gulf State longshoremen into the C. I. O. here this week end.

Harry Bridges, Pacific Coast C. I. O. director, argued that it was more vital to the I. L. W. U. that the East and Gulf Coasts be organized into the C. I. O. than that an organization program be pressed in British Columbia.

"We've got a liberal Government here. They've got a fascist Government in Canada. . . . A Government that padlocks union halls," Bridges declared. His remarks were in reference to difficulties encountered in organizing British Columbia longshoremen and warehousemen.

Columbus, Ohio: Negotiations to end a strike of street car and motorbus operators were still continuing today—and thousands of office and factory employees walked or thumbed a ride to work. Staunchly defending their stands, the carmen's union and officials of the Columbus & Southern Ohio Electric Company, operators of the transportation system, refused to alter demands that brought on the shutdown at midnight Saturday.

Ben W. Marr, President of the utility, said the utility could not, under present business conditions, grant a demanded wage increase to 62 and 75 cents an hour. Besides the wage demand, the Union asked a closed shop agreement.

Luxury Packets Revive Romance Of River's Past

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 18 (AP)—Two steamboats, like ghosts of the romantic past, still keep alive the traditions of the luxurious packets which once crowded the vast Mississippi River system in the days of the Robert E. Lee and the Natchez.

One, the Golden Eagle, operates from St. Louis and will start its maiden trip of 1938 to Muscle Shoals next Saturday afternoon. The other, grandchild of a great steamboating era, the Gordon C. Greene, will pull anchor at Cincinnati two weeks later.

Low, drab barges, mechanically loaded and unloaded, now carry more freight than ever moved during the "flush times," but there is little color about their operations. The glamour of the river, as a living thing outside the books of Mark Twain and others, is to be found only on the two passenger vessels.

"We carried more people on the Golden Eagle last year than were ever carried before on one boat in a year," declared Capt. Henry W. Leyhe, who operates the Eagle Packet Company with his brother, Capt. William H. Leyhe. The boat, which has accommodations for 100 passengers, made 29 trips in 1937, with a near capacity load each time.

Seventy-five passengers already have bookings for the Golden Eagle's initial 7-day trip. It traverses the serpentine curvings of the Mississippi to Cairo, Ill., then thrusts against the powerful current of the Ohio to Paducah, Ky. Here the course changes again as the Eagle stems the Tennessee to Sheffield, Ala., passing through Pickwick Locks with a lift of 60 feet.

The Golden Eagle is noted for its "southern style" food. Four Negro chefs are included in its crew of about 40.

The boat will make 10 round-trips to Muscle Shoals this season, two 7-day trips to Nashville, Tenn., and numerous shorter jaunts up the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers. The longest trip will be nine days to Cincinnati and back. The Gordon C. Greene will repay the visit.

St. Lawrence Clear Of Ice as Steamship Arrives at Montreal

MONTREAL, April 18 (CP)—Ice-bound for more than three months, Montreal resumed its status as a harbor for deep sea ships today as the 20,000-ton liner Duchess of Bedford steamed up the St. Lawrence River.

To the master of the first ocean craft making port, once the ice has cleared, goes a gold-headed cane. This year Captain Archibald R. Meikle gets the trophy.

The skipper, a graduate of the sail era, won the annual "race" while making his first trip to Montreal since taking over the Canadian Pacific steamship last fall.

Public Works Spending Is Resumed by Ickes

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP) — Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes resumed public works spending with allotments totaling $3,119,902 in loans and grants to help finance construction of 58 schools and school additions in 27 states.

Total cost of construction was estimated at $6,543,125. The grants will not exceed 45 per cent of the project costs. The remainder required must be provided by local contributions.

City Finance Seen Influenced By Federal Loan Stipulations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The far-reaching influence of the Federal Government's requirements for municipal grants-in-aid is seen in a tendency toward standardization of municipal finance legislation, as revealed in an analysis of nearly 1,000 such laws passed by 40 State Legislatures in session last year.

The Council of State Governments here points out that these laws, designed to improve the financial status of cities, and the machinery for administering municipal fiscal affairs, show an increasing degree of unity, undoubtedly due to the Federal grants-in-aid restrictions. They emphasize taxes, debt, revenues, and the handling of public deposits.

A summary of principal legislation follows:

Taxes: Few laws were passed extending the date for payment of current taxes, but 14 States authorized payment of delinquent taxes in installments, varying from monthly to semi-annually. At least 14 States, authorized the complete or partial cancellation of interest and penalties on delinquent taxes, usually if they were paid by a certain date. Tax exemption laws increased in number. Twenty states extended exemptions to certain religious, charitable, and other non-profit organizations. Fifteen arranged to exempt securities and property of housing authorities from taxes and special assessments. Eight States exempted homesteads.

Debt: More than half the States passed laws authorizing the issuance of bonds to pay for airports, sewers, armories, playgrounds, public auditoriums, hospitals, and to finance relief needs and PWA loans. In contrast with 1935, few laws were passed respecting debt adjustment. No new comprehensive tax limitation laws were passed. Ten States wrote new laws on debt limitation.

Revenues: Three kinds of revenue sources were made available: State aid, mainly in the form of grants for construction and maintenance of highways and city streets; State-collected, locally-shared taxes, most commonly on gasoline sales, and liquor; additional local sources, including the sale and lease of property, authorized in 17 States; increases in utility revenues, made possible in nine States; liquor licenses and profits from the operation of municipal liquor stores.

Depositories: There were four chief subjects of depository legislation: Four States passed laws on the disposal of funds in closed banks, most of them relieving municipal officials of the responsibility for funds lost. Twenty States either repealed or modified laws requiring banks to pay interest on public demand deposits, to concur with the Federal Act. Eight States modified existing, or passed new, legislation exempting banking institutions from furnishing security for deposits to the extent that such deposits were insured under the Federal law. Twenty-two States enacted laws authorizing acceptance of Federal Housing Administration debentures and insured obligations, as well as securities issued by national mortgage associations, as collateral for the security of public deposits.

Miscellaneous legislation common to a number of States included provision for State supervision over local accounting and budgeting, in nine states; and pension provisions, referring mostly to policemen and firemen, in 23 States.

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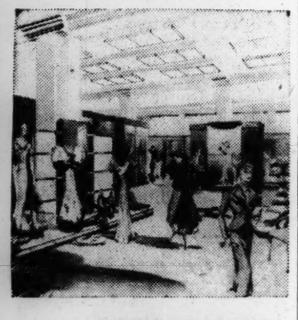

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Georgia Teachers Chart State Needs in Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., April 18—A sweeping range of topics extending from teachers' retirement and American education to the foreign policy of the United States brought fresh points of view to approximately 10,000 Georgia teachers who attended what many of them termed the most successful convention on record, during three days here, closing Saturday.

A review of salient convention addresses, and specialized group meetings, includes the following:

Gov. E. D. Rivers of Georgia told the Convention his plans for stamping out illiteracy in Georgia. He approved Federal aid to education and indorsed the work of the National Youth Administration.

Danish View of U. S.

Strange impressions of American life are being conveyed to residents of other nations by American newspapers and the movies, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Rohde, former Minister to Denmark and daughter of William Jennings Bryan, declared at a luncheon meeting of the elementary principals.

"I think editors should give gunmen no more space than their number entitles them to," Mrs. Rohde said. She found in collecting clippings from Danish newspapers on American subjects "that more than half of the clippings were of crime and most of the others were about tree and flagpole sittings and pie eating contests," she said, adding that one Danish editorial estimated 600,000 criminals were at large in the United States.

The Danes have done great things in their co-operative movement, Mrs. Rohde said.

"We can plow under every other row of cotton, but we cannot plow under every other youth," Dr. Edwin A. Lee of Washington, Director of the National Occupational Conference stated.

"Georgia gave the country those two great figures in the early legislative history of the vocational education movement, Senator Hoke Smith and Congressman Hughes, authors of the Smith-Hughes Law for vocational education," he said, "and Georgia continues to maintain this leadership, with Senator George and Representative Dean sponsoring the George-Dean act."

"The Georgia Educational Association can bring new vitality into education by making possible greater participation in the solution of State problems through co-ordinated discussion," Superintendent B. M. Grier of the Athens Public Schools and President of the Georgia Educational Association, declared. Adequate state support for education will only be achieved in Georgia by a revision of its tax system, he stated, and declared that "our poverty has never been an intelligent excuse, but is only a reason for more education."

Superintendent Grier advocated a teachers' retirement system. The three objectives of the G. E. A. should be to foster professional development, to secure for education the financial support to which it is entitled, and to assume responsibility for aiding in the upbuilding of the Commonwealth, he declared.

"The retirement system for teachers is simply a sound business plan to improve the schools by helping aged and disabled teachers to retire from active service with a modest but assured income for life," Superintendent Grier said.

Goals Are Set

Educational efforts in this state should be directed at improving rural living in Georgia, Dean Walter D. Cocking of the University of Georgia College of Education declared.

"We must not divide ourselves into rural groups and urban groups and other groups if we are to be effectual," he said. "A teacher must be well rounded and must mix with others and the fathers and the politicians and all the other people who make up the community," he said.

New officers of the Association are: W. J. Andrews of Tocoa, Superintendent of Stephens County Schools, President; B. M. Grier, retiring President and Superintendent of Athens Schools, Vice-President; L. O. Rogers, of Moultrie, Superintendent of Colquit County Schools, and W. M. Rainey, of Decatur, Superintendent of Dekalb County Schools, new members of the Board of Directors.

Miss Maggie Solomon of Atlanta was elected President of the Georgia Elementary Principals' Association, and Miss Eva Gardner of Columbus was elected Secretary-Treasurer and Miss Maud Rhodes of Atlanta a new member of the Board.

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Lindbergh Buys Isle Off Coast of France

ST. BRIEUC, France, April 18 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh may pursue his scientific research on a lonely isle a quarter of a mile off the northwest tip of France. It was reported here yesterday the Colonel had purchased Illiec Island and would make it his residence a part of each year.

The island is near that of St. Gilda, where lives Dr. Alexis Carrell with whom Colonel Lindbergh in 1935 developed an artificial heart and lungs. Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh have been visiting at St. Gilda the past 10 days.

TO THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE EARTH
The planning of a cruise is a definite part of the whole experience involving foreign climes, scenes, and people. Travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor is a dependable source of information regarding places, means of transportation, and accommodations.

Chicago Cuts Tax On Land but Adds To Personal Levy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A cut in Chicago's real estate tax rate recently announced marks an 8.3 per cent decline from the all-time high reached in 1937, when 1936 tax bills were paid. For three years previous to 1938, taxes on buildings and land had been going steadily upward.

The decline now in effect means that the owner of a home valued at $3,000 pays $96.90 in taxes on it this year as compared with $105.67 which he handed out to the assessor last year on the same valuation.

This good news for the man or woman who helps foot the cost of local Government through payment of real estate taxes is analyzed by the Civic Federation and Bureau of Public Efficiency to show just what the drop in tax rate means.

As for causes of the downward slide of rates, the Federation cites two. Personal property assessments went skyrocketing this year as a result of a new ruling which enabled the County Assessor, John S. Clark, to scrutinize Federal income tax returns in his search for intangible but taxable wealth.

Tax Levies Drop

So much hidden personal property was found that the assessments on this class of goods rose 27 per cent over the preceding year, and this rise in assessments, estimated at $132,000,000, shifted some of the burden from real estate owners to persons whose wealth was in the form of industrial stocks and bonds.

Another cause of the drop was the reduction in tax levies of two branches of Chicago Government. Chief of these reductions was a slicing off of $4,000,000 from the educational fund levy for the Chicago Board of Education. A paring off of $1,400,000 from the levy of the Chicago Park District was also accomplished.

Townsend

(Continued from Page 1)

sentatives, and the chairman of the committee which originally recommended the prosecution and before which the acts complained of were committeed, have recommended the extension of executive clemency.

The case had many unusual aspects, not least of which was that Dr. Townsend resisted and resented efforts of former opponents to secure his pardon. He had made no appeal for pardon, and this fact made the case most unusual. Under ordinary procedure, requests for pardons must be made by the person convicted, and the petition is then referred to the Justice Department for consideration.

Resisted Efforts

Moreover, the pensions advocate attacked until the last efforts to secure his pardon initiated by various politicians, although he said he would not refuse the pardon. Candidates for public office from Maine to California (literally) have appealed to the President to pardon Dr. Townsend. Notable among them were Senator William G. McAdoo (D) of California and Representative Jasper Bell (D) of Missouri who presided over the special House committee for contempt of which Dr. Townsend was convicted.

"I don't like this belated interest in my affairs," said Dr. Townsend last night when he grounded at Washington airport.

Dr. Townsend was receiving the press and photographers at the jail when news of his pardon arrived. He had been cheerful as he prepared to serve his term. The prospect of a possible and profitable martyrdom was intimated by the pension leader when he said today: "I am going to jail with a clear conscience, and I will come out with a clear conscience. I am going to jail for a just cause and right cause, and when I come out of jail I will have the support of the people as never before."

President Roosevelt and his advisers apparently were seeking to avoid making a martyr of Dr. Townsend.

Dignity Maintained

An important reason for letting the case go as far as it did was to maintain the force of future congressional investigating committees. Back in May, 1936, when the Bell Committee was conducting its operations—intended to deflate the current power and prestige of the Townsend movement—Dr. Townsend simply walked out of the hearing and left Washington.

Dr. Townsend's act was technically comparable to the contempts for which Harry F. Sinclair went to jail after the Teapot Dome investigation and William P. McCracken after the airmail inquiry.

'Blaw, Mon, Blaw!'

© Fox

Yehudi Menuhin Tries the Pipes

Noted Violinist, It Would Appear, Has Taken a Fancy to the Scottish Bagpipes. At Least Here He Is in the First Stages of Blowing Up the Bag While a Piper of the Gordon Highlanders Looks On With a Bit of Concern, Whether for His Pipes or for Yehudi's Staying Powers Is Not Said. The First Lesson in Playing the National Instrument of the Scots Took Place During a Recent Visit of the Violinist to Aberdeen

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

British Columbia

Nelson: Civic Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 24.
Victoria: Royal Victoria Theater, 8 p. m., April 29.

England

Cheshire

Stockport: Centenary Hall, 7:45 p. m., May 6.

Hampshire

Bournemouth: Town Hall, 8 p. m., May 5.

Kent

Chatham (Society, Chatham and Rochester): Chatham Town Hall, 8 p. m., May 2.

London

London (Second Church): Memorial Hall, 15 Farrington Street, E. C. 4, 1:10 p. m., May 3.
London (Third Church): Church Building, 8 Curzon Street, W. 1, 3 p. m., May 7. Admission by ticket, free to all on application.
London (Eighth Church): Mayfair Cinema, Upper Tooting, S. W. 17, 3 p. m., May 1.

Norfolk

Norwich: Saint Andrew's Hall, 8 p. m., May 6.

Somersetshire

Bath: The Forum Cinema, 3:15 p. m., May 1.

Surrey

Camberley: The Drill Hall, London Road, 7:45 p. m., May 3.

Switzerland

Basel: Schweizer Mustermesse, Roter Saal, 8 p. m., May 7.
Chur: Volkshaus, 8:15 p. m., May 2.
St. Gall: Grossen Tonhallesaal, 8 p. m., May 6. In German.
Thun: Freienhofsaal, 8 p. m., May 5.
Zurich (Second Church): Grosser und Kleiner Tonhalle-Saal, 8 p. m., April 30. In German.

United States

Alabama

Huntsville: Lyric Theater, 3 p. m., April 24.

California

Brawley: Brawley Union High School, 3 p. m., April 24.
Carmel: Sunset School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 24.
Chico: Veterans' Memorial Hall, 8 p. m., April 29
Marysville: Yuba County Junior College Auditorium, Sixteenth and B Streets, 8 p. m., April 28.
Oakland (Second Church): Church Edifice, 476 Thirty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., April 26.
San Francisco (First Church): Dreamland Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 25.
Santa Maria: Santa Maria Union High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 29.
Ukiah: Ukiah Union High School Auditorium, Dora and Madrone Streets, 3 p. m., April 24.

Colorado

Denver (Second Church): Church Edifice, East Bayaud and South Grant Streets, 8 p. m., April 28.

Connecticut

Danbury: Masonic Temple, 337 Main Street, 8:15 p. m., April 25.

District of Columbia

Washington (joint lecture): Constitution Hall, Eighteenth, C and D Streets, N. W., 3:30 p. m., April 24.

Georgia

Atlanta (auspices First and Second Churches, Atlanta, and First Church, Decatur): Erlanger Theater, 8 p. m., April 25.

Idaho

Boise: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 24.
Provo: Church Edifice, 105 East First North Street, 8 p. m., April 29.
Twin Falls: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 25

Illinois

De Kalb: Methodist Church, Fourth and Oak Streets, 8 p. m., April 25.
Downers Grove: Community High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., April 24.
Granite City: Church Edifice, 2560 Delmar Avenue, 8 p. m., April 24.
Riverside: Church Edifice, North Longcommon and Addison Roads, 8 p. m., April 25.
Wilmette: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 29.

Indiana

Columbia City: Clugston House, 8 p. m., April 26.
La Fayette: Eliza Fowler Hall, Purdue University, West La Fayette, 3 p. m., April 24.
Whiting: Community Center Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 28.

Iowa

Cedar Falls: Congregational Church, 8 p. m., April 25.
Cherokee: Garfield School Building, West Cedar and North Fifth Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 25.
Des Moines (First Church): Shrine Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 28.
Hampton: Baptist Church, Central Avenue, S. E., 8:15 p. m., April 28.
Marshalltown: Church Building, 8 p. m., April 29.
Perry: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 29.
Sioux City: Auditorium Theater, Seventh and Douglas Street, 8:15 p. m., April 26.

Kansas

Merriam: Shawnee Mission Rural High School, 3:30 p. m., April 24.

Kentucky

Newport: Newport High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 29.

Massachusetts

Attleboro: Attleboro High School Hall, 8 p. m., April 24.
Boston (The Mother Church): Church Edifice, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m., April 25.
Boston (Third Church): Current Events Club House, Central Avenue at Everett Street, Hyde Park, 8 p. m., April 28.
Middleboro: Middleboro Town Hall, 3:30 p. m., April 24.
Somerville: Church Edifice, 148 Sycamore Street, 8 p. m., April 26.
Worcester (Society): North High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 25.

Michigan

Hastings: Central School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 26.
Muskegon: Church Edifice, 4 p. m., April 24.
Sturgis: High School Gymnasium, 8 p. m., April 25.

Missouri

Kansas City (joint lecture): Edison Hall, Power and Light Building, Fourteenth and Baltimore, 12 m., April 26. Radiocast Station KXBY, 1530 kilocycles.
Pacific (auspices Third Church, St. Louis): Royal Theater, 3 p. m., April 24.

New Jersey

East Orange: East Orange High School, Walnut Street, near Main Street, 3:30 p. m., April 24.
Princeton: High School Auditorium, North Moore Street, 3:30 p. m., April 29.

New York

Elmhurst: Masonic Temple, 8711 Whitney Avenue, 3:30 p. m., April 24.
Gloversville: Church Auditorium, First and Kingsboro Avenues, 8 p. m., April 26.
Kenmore: Buffalo Consistory, 1180 Delaware Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 26.
New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., April 28.
Olean: First Presbyterian Church, Laurens and Second Streets, 8 p. m., April 28.
Port Washington: Flower Hill Hall, 12 Haven Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 30.
White Plains: Westchester County Center, 8:15 p. m., April 26.

North Carolina

Rocky Mount: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 28.
Winston-Salem: R. J. Reynolds Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 26.

Ohio

Brecksville: Brecksville High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 30.
Cleveland (First Church): Church Edifice, 2200 Overlook Road, 8 p. m., April 29.
Painesville: Morley Memorial Music Building, Lake Erie College, 3 p. m., April 24.

Pennsylvania

Allentown: Allentown High School, Seventeenth and Turner Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 26. Radiocast Station WCBA-WSAN, 1440 kilocycles.
Bloomsburg: Eastern Star Room, Housenick Building, East and Main, 8:15 p. m., April 29.
Easton: Easton High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 25.
Greensburg: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 24.
Lancaster: Hensel Hall, Franklin and Marshall College Campus, College Avenue, 8:30 p. m., April 25.
Meadville: Court House, 8 p. m., April 29.
Pottsville: Ballroom, Necho Allen Hotel, 3 p. m., April 24.
Punxsutawney: New High School Annex, 8 p. m., April 28.
Shamokin: Shamokin High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 28.
Wilkes-Barre: Irem Temple, 52 North Franklin Street, 8:15 p. m., April 25.
Wilkinsburg: The Rowland Theater, 913 Wood Street, 3:15 p. m., April 24.
Williamsport: Y. W. C. A. Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 29.

South Dakota

Sioux Falls: Coliseum, Fifth Street and Main Avenue, 8 p. m., April 28.

Vermont

St. Johnsbury: Church Edifice, Main and Prospect Streets, 8 p. m., April 29.

Washington

Bellingham: New High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 26.
Seattle (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 4709 Thirty-sixth Avenue South, 8 p. m., April 28.

Wisconsin

Beloit: Church Edifice, 505 Bluff Street, 8:15 p. m., April 26.

Wyoming

Laramie: Presbyterian Church, 8 p. m., April 28.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc. on May 1, 8, June 5, 12, also shortwave station W1XAL, 10:15 a. m., 15.13mc, and 7 p. m., 6.04mc, on May 1, June 5.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on May 1, June 5.

New York

Brooklyn—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on April 24.
New York—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc. on May 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc., also W8XK, 15.2mc, on May 15, June 19.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc on May 1, June 5.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on April 24, May 8, 22, June 12, 26.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on May 1, 15, June 5, 19.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280 kc, on May 8, June 12, July 24.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on April 24, May 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on May 1, June 5.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on April 24; May 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; June 5, 12, 19, 26.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on May 1, June 5.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, April 24, May 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Political Crisis Stirs Tokyo

TOKYO, April 18 (AP)—There were indications today that the Imperial Palace was concerned by Japan's serious political situation.

Marquis Yasumasa Matsudaira, Chief Secretary to the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, called upon Prince Kimmochi Saionji, Japan "Elder Statesman," and the newspaper Asahi said the Marquis conveyed "the views of the Senior Subjects of His Majesty."

Hence Prince Saionji will know the palace attitude on the crisis, in which Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye has been reported threatening to resign, when he confers with the Premier's Proxy, Education Minister Koichi Kido.

Kido, one of the backers of Konoye in the Premier's trouble with military and naval leaders over their demand for invocation of the drastic National Mobilization Law, will visit the Elder Statesman Thursday.

Kido, conferring with Konoye along with several other political leaders who visited the Premier's villa, was reported to have argued against any political change.

The newspaper Hochi said Kido warned that "a political change must be avoided now lest it have an undesirable reaction" on prosecution of the war on China.

"The Government must seek unification of the political and military situations by relying more on Imperial Headquarters," the newspaper declared. The Imperial Headquarters is the supreme co-ordinating organ of the Army and Navy.

VARSITIES & PUBLIC SCHOOLS
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Famous British Steel City Plans For Long Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHEFFIELD, England—A £3,000,000 scheme which will "bring about a great change in the face of central Sheffield and make it worthy of being the fifth city in the land" has received the approval of the City Council, here.

This ambitious "face lifting" plan, which is to take some years to complete, involves the construction of new roads, street widenings, and the provision of an inner ring road 90 feet wide with three lines of traffic either way, enabling the traffic to side-track the center of the city without touching the busiest points.

The central area is to be split up into five zones, residential, general business, special business, intermediate, and industrial.

Placing the proposal before the City Council, Alderman F. Marshall, Member of Parliament, confessed that this city of steel was not easy to "town plan." It was a place of hills and valleys and represented in some characteristics an overgrown village. Its development had been rapid and until recent years haphazard and planless.

Industrialists, he pointed out, need have no fear of unnecessary disturbance, and where factories have to be moved the Corporation will help to find accommodation for those disturbed.

Franco Pledges Loyalty to Pope In New Exchange

VATICAN CITY, April 18 (AP)—L'Osservatore Romano, the Vatican newspaper, today published the text of a telegram Pope Pius sent to Gen. Francisco Franco, Spanish Insurgent leader, conveying the apostolic blessing.

The Pontiffs message, replying to one from General Franco on the occasion of the recognition of a new Spanish saint, said:

"Happy to see vibrating in Your Excellency's message the hereditary faith of (Roman) Catholic Spain, whose crown of saints has been enriched for its better fortunes by a new hero of Christian fortitude, we send from our hearts the apostolic blessing, propitiator of divine favors."

General Franco had telegraphed:

"Upon the canonization of the Franciscan missionary, Salvador Da Horta, who in life united the supreme ideal of faith with apostolic virtues to a heroic degree, I desire to send to Your Holiness, with the gratitude of the Spanish people for this canonization of symbolic values at the present hour when we climb together to the peak of our purest aspirations in struggle and sacrifice, the renewed pledges of loyalty to Your Holiness both from Spain and myself."

Sociological Society

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 18 (AP)—Joseph K. Folsom, Professor of economics and sociology at Vassar College, was elected President last night of the Eastern Sociological Society. Other officers chosen at the ninth annual meeting here were: Dr. Frank A. Ross, Syracuse University, Vice-President, and Paul F. Cressey of Wheaton College, Mass., Secretary-Treasurer.

N. Y. Constitution Makers Resume Equipped for Work

(Continued from Page 1)

the gaming issue and the housing proposals in Irwin Steingut, Democratic leader of the Assembly, and U. S. Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, respectively. Mr. Steingut would void a constitutional ban on lotteries that dates from 1821, estimating that a $50,000,000 revenue could be raised from this source for unemployment relief purposes.

Senator Wagner has ready two housing measures that would set up a $200,000,000 state revolving fund for loans to public and other corporations regulated by law as to rentals or profits and authorizing counties, cities, towns and villages to extend financial aid in this field under conditions that free them from existing debt limitations up to 2 per cent of the assessed value of real estate in the locality.

In the judicial field the Bar Association of the City of New York, headed by Henry L. Stimson, has submitted major recommendations that would simplify the court structure, centralize its control and effect a less complex and more flexible civil procedure.

Thus, in New York City, the Association would replace the Five-County System which saddles the City's judicial as much as its civil budget, with "one superior court of general jurisdiction in law and equity to be known as the Supreme Court."

The entire court structure as it comes within constitutional jurisdiction is treated in the proposals, and in addition the Association would remove the state attorney-generalship from the elective column to the appointive; would give the Court of Appeals removal power over judges of constitutional courts and the Appellate Division administrative control in each department, and write into the Constitution that the judicial power of the State lies in the courts.

Labor Drives a Wedge

Labor, as it has found its political entity in the American Labor Party, had driven a sharp wedge into drafting procedure with the designation as its spokesman of Supreme Court Justice Poletti, who served his State apprenticeship as counsel to Governor Lehman. Justice Poletti had labor support for election to the court last year and is given charge of its program for constitutional changes on the same premise—"as an able and energetic champion of the cause of liberalism and high standards of public service."

The designation, according to Alex Rose, State Executive Secretary of the Party, makes Justice Poletti "the leader of all progressive forces in the convention, regardless of party affiliations." His undertaking officially concerns a program that will write into the Constitution a full bill of rights, empower the State or any of its political sub-divisions to own and operate public utilities, broaden the Home-Rule Clause to permit cities to engage in such enterprises as housing, coal and banking; liberalize election provisions, and effect legislative reapportionment and election of a state legislature by proportional representation.

The fact that the State is using a constitution 44 years old, so that the basic law of the Nation's ranking Commonwealth takes only amendment note of the evolution that has marked American affairs in the Twentieth Century, nowhere imposes more sharply upon the convention agenda than in this labor portfolio.

The two major parties, on the other hand, find their major preoccupation in the political exigencies of a year in which not only statewide, but congressional elections occur, with a Washington situation which is emboldening Republican leaders in the belief that the hour is striking for an anti-New Deal advance on all fronts.

Republicans Get Chance

Here is the premier state about to restart its affairs in the terms of a modern America, and here are Republicans in an easy majority of 92 of the 168 delegates—a rare preponderance since the Franklin D. Roosevelt Democracy began to sweep away traditional bulwarks in 1932.

At this political juncture which, to every orthodox Republican, is one of the critical hours in the annals of the American body politic, the convention offers therefore a focussing for national attention. The party expectancy is great, that out of the redrafting debates will come 1938 candidate material that will recapture the Governorship for the party for the first time since 1920 and a set of issues of Republican benefit in the nation.

How steeply Senator Wagner, who is the minority counterpart of Judge Crane in the gathering, will engage to make the State Constitution reflect the new-era legislation he has been so instrumental in effecting in Washington remains to be seen. There can, however, be no question that the Democrats are determined to hold their gains out of an unbroken 16-year line of Governors, and this would indicate that nothing is to be anybody's for the asking.

Meanwhile, Republican control of the convention looms on party thought as a major advantage in a year which the Republican high command is viewing so hopefully. The struggle will lie between Republican strategy to show through this pivotal state that the Nation may chart its course independent of New Deal "radicalism" and that of the Wagner forces to repudiate this stand in favor of a "liberal" document. Certain it is at the outset that the Republicans are undertaking direction of the drafting as an earnest of what may be hoped from this party in the national picture.

Franco Extends Coast Line

HENDAYE, France (at the Spanish Frontier) April 18 (AP)—The Insurgents widened the stretch of Mediterranean Coast under their control to more than 30 miles over the week end. From Vinaroz, where they broke through to the coast last week, separating Catalonia from the rest of Government Spain, they have been spread northward to Amposta and southward beyond Benicarlo.

Far to the north, another Insurgent Army advanced to within seven miles of Seo de Urgel, where the Central Catalan Highway branches east to Puigcerda on the French frontier. Seo de Urgel is the Government's northernmost military stronghold.

Midway along the northeast Spanish battlefront, in the Lerida-Balaguer Sector, Insurgent efforts to find a weak spot in the Government line met with little success. The Government said Insurgent units which crossed the Segre River at Camarasa had been driven back to the west bank.

The bulk of Government Spain still has radio contact with Catalonia and the capital at Barcelona. It also has contact by air and sea, although the insurgents are conducting a blockade of the Mediterranean Coast.

For weeks, the Government has been sending essential supplies into the Madrid area in expectation of its territory being split asunder. Troops were said to be supplied and munitioned to carry on the fight for several months on central and southern battle fronts.

It was estimated that approximately 10,000,000 persons live in the part of Government Spain now cut off from Barcelona. Beside Madrid, the principal points are Valencia, Alicante and Almeria.

The territory is largely agricultural, although important munitions factories have been established in it since the outbreak of the civil war 21 months ago. Catalonia, the other section of Government Spain, is territorially about twice the size of the Mediterranean Island of Mallorca and has a population in excess of 2,000,000.

Cotton: Is Quality Solution?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMSON, S. C.—South Carolina's solution to the overproduction problem lies solely in raising cotton of superior quality, for which there is an increasing demand at premium prices, according to officials here.

This objective can be obtained by following recommendations of agricultural colleges and experiment stations, which advise planting varieties of the staple which produce standard cotton in every respect. Once having chosen a suitable variety, it is essential that proper attention be given to fertilization and cultural methods in order to secure maximum yields.

Bulletins issued by the South Carolina Experiment Station show that a high ratio of potash in the fertilizer applied to cotton helps to produce the quality of cotton now in demand. Efficacy of this fertilization is disclosed by the fact that growers who are consistent winners in the Statewide five-acre cotton contest apply an abundant amount of potash to crops.

This facilitates production of sturdy, full-sized plants and large, well-developed bolls of uniform dimensions. Rust is controlled and picking is made easier.

Because potash is recognized as one of the cheapest fertilizer ingredients, fertilizer mixtures containing from 6 to 10 per cent of it are gaining in popularity and cost only a few cents more than mixtures carrying a much lesser percentage of the mineral.

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Britain and France Re-Study Status in Light of Changes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Anglo-French relations are in the midst of a crucial period of readjustment to changed conditions in Europe.

Because France is the principal link between England and the Continent, British policy regarding the rest of Europe is closely connected with the French Government's position. Diplomatic relations between France and Britain are therefore of particular importance to European peace.

Many French observers, in fact, are convinced that the outcome of present efforts to avert a general conflict in Europe hinges very largely on the success or failure of attempts now being made to put Anglo-French relations on a new basis.

Pledge by Britain

To the casual onlooker, it might seem that diplomatic matters have never been so settled or so simple between the French and British Governments. Prime Minister Chamberlain has just made it clear that England would come to France's aid at once if the latter is attacked, but that this Franco-British solidarity does not imply a willingness on the part of London to take on any other Continental obligations.

France, therefore, has in effect a strictly limited defensive alliance with Britain—for Paris has promised reciprocally to come to England's aid—which would almost appear to be all that the French could want.

Actually, however, the situation is far more complex and by no means definitely settled. From the French point of view, Franco-British relations are inseparable from the whole problem of Europe's balance of power. There is a certain amount of logic in this attitude, for obviously an alliance between Paris and London is not an end in itself, but a means to an end; and both Britain and France are agreed that this end is the preservation of peace on the Continent.

Method Open to Question

Agreement is not so complete, on the other hand, as to the best method of attaining this goal. That is why Anglo-French relations are at the moment in a state of flux, in process of adjustment to correspond to the altered European outlook.

There is no doubt that the diplomatic map of Europe has changed considerably in the past few months. A recent cartoon in a Parisian paper, which achieved momentary fame because of its appropriateness to this particular problem, pictured an inventive professor teaching his pupils geography from a special globe with "adjustable elastic frontiers"!

Austria's absorption by Germany is, of course, the main modification of the European scene. But diplomatically speaking, there have been other alterations hardly less important from the standpoint of the Quai d'Orsay. The constitution of the Berlin-Rome axis is one such major change; the return to neutrality of Belgium is another; Yugoslavia's accord with Italy is a third, matched by Rumania's evolution toward dictatorial rule under King Carol, which in French eyes is destined to take Bucharest into the orbit of Berlin. Finally, and by no means least important, there is the prospect of Spain being conquered and governed by General Franco in close accord with Italy and Germany.

Diplomatic Defeats

The mere enumeration of all these diplomatic defeats—for there is no ignoring the bare fact that they are all defeats of French diplomacy—makes it plain why Franco-British relations are especially significant at the present time. It may in fact be said without exaggeration that the British and French Governments are reconsidering their whole European policy in the light of these recent changes.

Britain particularly is trying to put its relations with France on a new basis. The Government headed by Mr. Chamberlain has been attempting, ever since the resignation of Mr. Anthony Eden from the post of Foreign Secretary, to approach the problem of maintaining peace from a different angle. Generalized for the sake of brevity, London's idea is to conciliate the militaristic dictatorships, Italy and Germany, and to bring them gradually into an accord with France and Britain, thus substituting for the trend toward a policy of two hostile blocs, a policy of collaboration between the four principal powers of Western Europe.

In order to realize this plan, Britain must necessarily have France's co-operation. Theoretically, the French Government asks nothing better than such a solution. But practically the scheme appears to Paris to present several serious objections and obstacles.

Spanish Dilemma

First of all, France feels that England fails to take sufficiently into consideration the gravity, from the French viewpoint, of the Spanish dilemma. Although Frenchmen are by no means unanimous on the issue, there is general agreement that a Franco victory would bring France face to face with the possibility of havng another frontier to defend along the Pyrenees. Even those Frenchmen of the Right who do not want to see the Left win in Spain would prefer a compromise that would avoid an outright victory of General Franco.

Many Englishmen, on the contrary, and certainly the present Government of Great Britain, would welcome a Franco victory. They do not share France's apprehensions in the least. They may be right in this, or they may not; but the point is that their attitude of relative indifference deeply displeases France.

There is a similar difference of viewpoint on another serious European problem: Czechoslovakia. The French Government is convinced that the best, if not the only, solution of the Central European question would be for Britain to join France in a strong, united stand absolutely opposing any further German expansion in Central or Eastern Europe. France feels that the independence of Czechoslovakia especially is vital to the balance of power in Europe. Nearly all Frenchmen, whatever their political preference, think that Czechoslovakia could be saved and Herr Hitler's expansionist appetite curbed by a firm, clear, common program or policy by Britain and France, saying plainly to Germany, in effect: "Thus far and no farther."

Britain Limits Support

Premier Chamberlain's Government has let it be thoroughly understood that this is not the British view. Without going so far as to admit lack of interest in Central Europe, London has emphasized its determination not to take on any obligations in that part of the Continent.

Furthermore, the British Government's policy is fundamentally at variance with the French attitude on the matter. Most informed English observers seem to agree that the present Government's idea is precisely to avoid appearing to oppose Germany and Italy. Premier Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax believe that peace can best be served by endeavoring to co-operate with the totalitarian countries, and to evolve some modus vivendi satisfactory to all.

But from the French angle, this immediately raises another obstacle: the Franco-Soviet Pact. Any rapprochement between France, Germany, and Italy would almost inevitably have to be made at the expense of the French accord with Russia. Reichsführer Hitler—and more recently Signor Mussolini—have stormed and raged against the "French alliance with the Bolsheviks," as they call it, too loudly and too often for it to be compatible with an accord between the Western powers. Yet the Franco-Soviet Pact represents an important factor of French security which France cannot be expected to abandon without receiving solid guarantees in return.

Domestic Difficulties

In addition to these international complications—and the list could be extended to include other cases of divergence — domestic difficulties make the problem of Anglo-French relations still more involved. France wants to join Britain in a long-term European policy, and yet there is the problem of maintaining a stable Government in France, capable of speaking with authority not only for the moment but for next year—or even next month, for that matter. There have been four French cabinets since the first of the year so that Britain's exasperation with French governmental instability is quite comprehensible.

Thus the first requisite for genuine Franco-British diplomatic solidarity is a French Government that can speak for the whole nation and that can be sure of at least relative permanence. It must be able to restore confidence in the franc and revive industrial production, so that France will be as strong financially and economically as it undoubtedly is militarily. Only when this has been done—or at least begun—can Anglo-French relations be put on a sound basis from which the two great European democracies can work together effectively for world peace.

Mallory Browne

Security Board Grants

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—The Social Security Board announced last night grants to New York State of $3,645,776.28 for aged and $44,256.38 for blind, to be spent during the current quarter. The Board also announced a grant of $6,492.26 to Vermont for relief of dependent children during the same period.

Two Men in the News

By a Staff Artist

Count Galeazzo Ciano

Italian Foreign Minister

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The major part in the Anglo-Italian conversations on the Italian side was taken by Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Fascist Minister for Foreign Affairs, to whom Premier Mussolini delegated the task of carrying out his policy.

When, less than two years ago, Benito Mussolini unexpectedly appointed his youthful son-in-law as Foreign Minister, Italy was in a position of isolation, with strained relations with most of the world's powers.

Count Ciano, when he was installed at the Palazzo Chigi, was commissioned to bend his efforts in three directions—to extricate Italy from that isolated position, to consolidate the associations that had been formed, particularly with Germany, during the Ethiopian conflict, and to restore the friendships broken by the imposition of sanctions.

Italian policy may be said to have prospered at all three points. In October, 1936, Count Ciano met Herr Hitler at Berchtesgaden and concluded an understanding with Germany which came to be termed the Rome-Berlin Axis. The next major issue was that of liquidating the Anglo-Italian quarrel over Ethiopia.

After a preliminary failure through moves in Spain that Premier Mussolini considered more vital for the moment, the reciprocal advance of Premier Chamberlain of Britain at the beginning of the year made Count Ciano's task relatively simple. He now emerges with flying colors in an agreement that Italy views with deep satisfaction.

The Earl of Perth

British Ambassador to Rome

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—It is a curious coincidence that the British representative who signed the Anglo-Italian agreement closing the abortive efforts of the League to protect Ethiopia from the Italian conqueror should have been the first Secretary General of the League.

James Eric Drummond, 16th Earl of Perth and British Ambassador at Rome, is perhaps best known as Sir Eric Drummond, by which name he acted as Secretary General of the League for 14 years. With Count Galeazzo Ciano he has borne the brunt of the conversations which have resulted in the present accord.

In negotiating with the Fascist Foreign Minister, Lord Perth has shown all the tact and skill of nearly 40 years of diplomatic training. His family motto, "Gang Warily," is certainly well suited to one who has had to cope with tremendous difficulties in Rome during his ambassadorship, and has had to carry through many delicate negotiations.

The Drummonds, who came from Hungary in the eleventh century, have a long record of loyalty to the British Throne to which at certain stages they were very close. The Earldom of Perth was conferred in 1605 on a Drummond for his diplomatic services at the Spanish Court. Among the women of the family there was a Margaret who married King David II of Scotland. Annabella Drummond, in the late fourteenth century, became the Queen of Robert III of Scotland and mother of James I. She was an ancestress of the present British royal family.

Lord Perth has represented Britain in Rome since 1933.

Anglo-Italian Friendship: Is It on Permanent Basis?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Italy and Britain have—at least so far as outward appearances go—buried the hatchet.

The quarrel over Ethiopia, which started nearly three years ago when Signor Mussolini, discarding his international obligations, moved to the conquest of a State member of the League of Nations, and which came to a head when Britain, as the champion of the League's Covenant, took the lead in imposing sanctions on Italy, has been, for the time being, patched up.

Time alone will show if the liquidation of this point at issue is as complete and real as it is officially proclaimed in the capitals of the two countries and whether the new Anglo-Italian accord is a stable, and not merely a temporary, understanding.

Shock to Nations

The abrupt deterioration of the previous good relations between Britain and Italy which came about in 1935 was a great shock to the peoples of the two countries and to the outside world. The friendship was long established, rooted in the sympathetic regard with which the statesmen who achieved united Italy were held in Britain, and in the gratitude of the Italian people for the active support received from Britain in their struggle for national independence and in their first efforts to colonial expansion.

It was severely shaken at the end of the Great War of 1914-1918, when the Italians considered that the secret treaties which had brought their adhesion to the Triple Entente had not been kept, and when, at the Paris Peace Conference, Italy was unable to prevent the Big Four (America, Britain, France, and Italy) turning into a Big Three, with itself on the outside. The peace settlement was accepted only by the Italians under protest, and Italy's discontent with its share of the fruits of victory was a considerable factor in preparing the Fascist Revolution of 1922.

But relations after that date were good. It was with France that Fascist Italy came to be on strained terms until Italy and France buried their differences in the face of a resurgent Germany. Then came the Ethiopian rupture.

Price From France

A free hand in Ethiopia in defiance of all League of Nations engagements had been the Duce's price from France. The Italians relying on the "traditional" friendship between Rome and London, imagined that Britain would be similarly tolerant of affronts to the treaties. The British opposition caused resentment. The people were told it was nothing but the growl of the dog in the manger. British professions of disinterestedness in the Italian conquest of Ethiopia and of their devotion to the League were met with scorn. The official press accused "perfidious Albion" of concealing under the convenient mask of moral principles and of the alleged violation of international engagements the defense of exclusively imperial interests which, they considered, would be seriously threatened by Italian annexation of Ethiopia.

But what was made to appear the greatest British affront to Italy was the so-called attempt to inflict an economic strangulation. Though sanctions were imposed by the League of Nations it was done, in the Fascist view, at the instigation of the British. Official Italy takes the view that if the whole scheme miscarried it was not from any lack of a desire to injure them. Suspicion of Britain has been fed in a hundred ways. The Italians had hoped that after the close of the Ethiopian war the British, practical people as they are, would overlook the assaults on the sanctity of treaties, recognize the accomplished fact and not persist in a policy of unfriendliness toward their country. They were irritated to discover that even after the British Government's retreat from the leadership in the matter of sanctions against Italy, the "sanctionist atmosphere" still lingered over Whitehall. They did not believe Anthony Eden's statement that there was no English word for "vendetta."

Reconciliation Effort

An attempt at reconciliation was made at the close of 1936 resulting in the so-called Gentlemen's Agreement signed on Jan. 2, 1937. But within a few days of the signature of that diplomatic instrument there was a renewal of the press and radio war.

Letters exchanged between Neville Chamberlain and Benito Mussolini in August, 1936, helped to make a better atmosphere, but the detent was fleeting.

In February of this year Signor Mussolini, probably anticipating the dramatic events which led to the forcible absorption of Austria by Germany, and wishing to have a freer hand in his dealings with Germany, approached the British Government to enter immediately into conversations to settle definitely the outstanding differences between Italy and Britain. It was a clever move on the part of the Duce. Mr. Chamberlain was unwilling to turn down the Italian request. He himself was eager to restore friendship with Italy at all costs.

Rome Pact Covers Wide Area

By a Staff Artist

Regions Affected by New Agreement

Withdrawal of Italian Troops From Libya, and Regularization of Relations in Aden, the Saudi Arabia and Yemen Are Among the Points Touched Upon by Italo-British Compact

Terms on Spain Recorded in Pair Of Formal Letters

LONDON, April 18 (AP)—The agreement on Spain, part of the general Anglo-Italian accord concluded on April 16, was covered in the following exchange of letters between Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano and the Earl of Perth, British Ambassador.

Count Ciano's letter:

Your Excellency will remember that in the course of our recent conversations I gave Your Excellency certain assurances regarding the policy of the Italian Government in connection with Spain. I now wish to reaffirm those assurances and place them on record.

First, the Italian Government have the honor to confirm their full adherence to the United Kingdom formula for proportional evacuation of foreign volunteers from Spain and pledge themselves to give practical and real application to such an evacuation at the moment and on the conditions which shall be determined by the Nonintervention Committee on the basis of the above mentioned formula.

I desire secondly to reaffirm that if this evacuation has not been completed at the moment of termination of the Spanish civil war all remaining Italian volunteers will forthwith leave Spanish territory and all Italian war material will simultaneously be withdrawn.

Repeats Assurances

I wish thirdly to repeat my previous assurance that the Italian Government have no territorial or political aims and seek no privileged economic position in or with regard to either Metropolitan Spain, the Balearic Islands, any of the Spanish possessions overseas, or the Spanish zone of Morocco and that they have no intention whatever of keeping any armed forces in any of the said territories.

I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to Your Excellency the expression of my highest consideration.

Lord Perth's answer:

In reply to Your Excellency's note of today's date I have the honor to take note of the reaffirmation contained therein of assurances which Your Excellency has already given me during the course of our recent conversations regarding the policy of the Italian Government in connection with Spain.

British Gratification

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to whom I shall not fail to transmit this communication will, I feel sure, be gratified at its contents. In this connection I hardly need to remind Your Excellency that His Majesty's Government regard a settlement of the Spanish question as a prerequisite of entry into force of the agreement between our two Governments.

I have further the honor to inform Your Excellency that His Majesty's Government, being desirous that such obstacles as may at present be held to impede the freedom of member states as regards recognition of Italian sovereignty over Ethiopia should be removed, intend to take steps at the forthcoming meeting of the Council of the League of Nations for the purpose of clarifying the situation of member states in this regard.

I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to Your Excellency the expression of my highest consideration.

Paris

(Continued from Page 1)

liminary phases and Reichsführer Hitler's visit to Rome in early May is expected to delay the conclusion of an agreement between Paris and Rome. But the fact remains that the new French Government headed by M. Daladier—whose secret ambition has long been a rapprochement between France and Germany—is ready for a further approach to the problem of stabilizing peace in Europe.

Unlike his predecessor at the Quai D'Orsay, Foreign Minister Bonnet is not only eager to re-establish friendly relations with Italy, but he is also much less enthusiastic about maintaining France's commitments in the center of Europe,

London Finds Tension Eased

(Continued from Page 1)

firms the state of affairs which existed before the two countries quarreled. Its importance therefore depends chiefly on whether it establishes confidence.

The major points in the agreements, as summarized by the Associated Press under 16 classifications, follow:

1. Withdrawal of all Italian fighters and war materials from Spain at the end of the civil war, if such withdrawal is not completed earlier.
2. Britain in return agreed to work through the League of Nations toward recognition of Italy's conquest of Ethiopia.
3. Italy again assured Britain it not only held no territorial or political aims in Spain, but also sought "no privileged economic position" in Spain or the Spanish possessions.
4. Italy adhered to the 1936 London naval treaty which was signed by Great Britain, the United States, and France.
5. Italy agreed to withdraw troops from Libia at the rate of at least 1,000 a week until the peacetime strength of possibly 30,000 men should be reached.
6. Both countries reaffirmed their Suez Canal convention of 1888, which guaranteed free use of the Suez Canal at all times for all powers.
7. Italy reaffirmed guaranties regarding Lake Tana, Ethiopian source of the Blue Nile, in a clause of the accord in which Egypt participated.
8. Both countries agreed not to use propaganda against each other.
9. Both reaffirmed the "Gentlemen's agreement" of January, 1937, and the Mediterranean status quo which that agreement involved.
10. Italy abandoned all claims to influence in Arabian territories bordering the Red Sea and across from Eritrea and Italian Somaliland. Both agreed to respect the integrity of Saudi Arabia and Yemen.
11. Both agreed to exchange information on major prospective movements of armed forces in the Mediterranean, Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, the Sudan and other regions. They agreed to notify each other in advance of any new naval or air bases in the eastern Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the approaches to the latter.
12. Boundary issues and related matters in the East African regions are to be negotiated.
13. Italy was granted certain rights in the British Aden Protectorate.
14. Italy reaffirmed its June, 1936, assurance to the League of Nations that natives of East Africa would not be used for military service except for local policing and defense. In other words, Italy will not raise a black army in Ethiopia.
15. Italy promised British nationals full religious freedom in East Africa, and agreed to allow British missionaries to continue their work there.
16. Extension of full British trading facilities to Ethiopia and a promise by Britain to prevent raids into Ethiopia from neighboring territory.

Palestine Not Mentioned

Omission of any mention of Palestine, which has surprised many observers, is understood to be due to a last minute hitch over the question of Britain and France surrendering their mandates over Palestine and Syria, respectively. Italy, no longer considering itself a member of the League, has certain reservations in both cases. The question is expected to be discussed when Italo-French negotiations begin, as they are expected to, shortly.

Italy's interest in the Arabian peninsula is acknowledged for the first time in this agreement. The two states guarantee the independence of Saudi Arabia and Yemen and establish it as a "common interest" of Britain and Italy that no other state should intervene in this area. Hitherto, since the Turks were driven out during the World War, the British Government has been alone in claiming to interest itself in Arabian affairs.

Of two other aspects of the agreement, namely, military service for the natives and the rights of missionaries, more is expected to be heard.

Importance also attaches to the annex which reaffirms a previous Italian promise that natives of Italian East Africa shall not "be compelled to undertake military duties other than local policing and territorial defense." In other words, they can be conscripted for defense purposes and who is going to say how that word "defense" will be interpreted if ever there is another war?

Finally on the subject of missionaries: freedom of worship to British nationals is provided, but "other activities of British religious bodies in Italian East Africa" are limited to "humanitarian and benevolent spheres." In other words, proselytizing will apparently be forbidden to British missionaries though presumably not to Italian ones, all of whom would supposedly be Roman Catholic.

This is contrary if not to the letter at any rate to the spirit of Article Six of the General Act of the Conference of Berlin in 1886.

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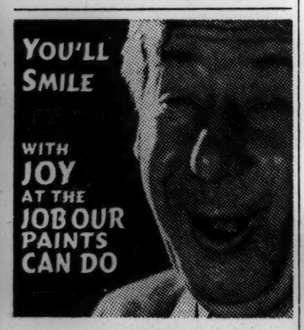

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TRAVEL PAGES TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS

Beer's Astounding Cost Summarized By National Voice

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Assessing the five years since beer was legalized on April 7, 1933, The National Voice, weekly abstinence tabloid published here, found that the country has consumed 223,000,000 barrels with a retail value of $7,000,000,000 which would have bought:

1. Two loaves of bread every day for every family; or
2. At $10,000 each, 200,000 churches; at $25,000 each, 100,000 children's homes and 100,000 homes for old persons; or
3. A $275 vacation for every family.

The publication estimated that the consumption averaged $55 or nearly one barrel per man, woman, and child during the period.

In showing how repeal promises have "been broken," it pointed to the "fashionable" cocktail lounges and beer parlors in place of the saloon; to the 10,000,000 unemployed in place of the prosperity "assured."

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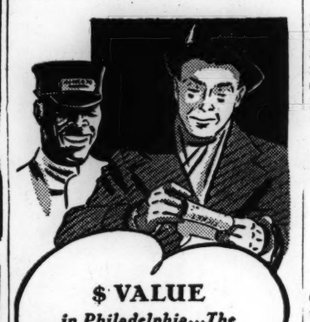

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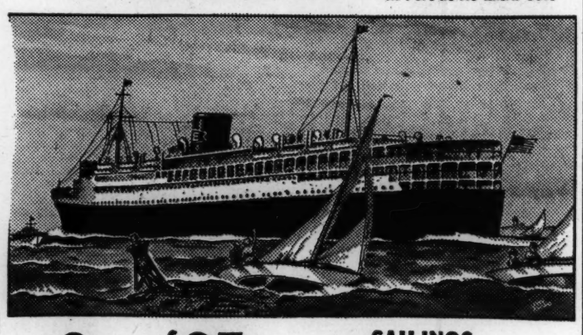
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Proposed Jefferson Memorial

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It Would Be Located on the Tidal Basin
Domed Pantheon Following Lines Designed by Late John Russell Pope Is Recommended by the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Commission, but the Type Is Declared Too Large and Out of Keeping by the Fine Arts Commission Advisory Body to President

Sharp Difference of Opinion Seen on Jefferson Memorial

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Shall Thomas Jefferson be honored with a memorial in the Nation's capital as George Washington and Abraham Lincoln have been? If so, what form shall it take?

The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Commission, made up evenly of Congressmen and private citizens, has recommended a domed Pantheon on the banks of the Tidal Basin near the Capital's famed cherry blossoms.

The Fine Arts Commission, seven "well-qualified judges of the fine arts," who advise the President on such matters, says the Pantheon type of building is unsuited to the location suggested. It is advocating a design "more open in character, possessing in silhouette relatively long, low horizontal lines, harmonizing in architectural character with the lightness of the design of the White House."

Naturally, members of the Democratic Party are anxious to get the memorial started while they are in power. A Republican Administration might not consider that the Nation's first exponent of Democracy ranks along with Washington and Lincoln in historic importance.

A recommendation just made by President Roosevelt that Congress appropriate the first $500,000 of the $300,000,000 authorized for the memorial will bring the subject before Congress for discussion again before long. A similar recommendation was killed in committee last year when it was found that the design then in favor would destroy a number of the Japanese cherry trees.

The Pantheon design recommended by the Memorial Commission follows closely the original plan drawn by the late John Russell Pope, who derived it directly from Jefferson's own University of Virginia.

The Fine Arts Commission points out that "Mr. Pope used this form in the Archives Building and as the central feature in the National Gallery of Art. It appears, therefore," they add, "that a design of greater freshness would more adequately honor Jefferson."

"Time," they hold, "should not be the essence of a great memorial project in Washington, more particularly when that project is of sufficient importance to qualify for the last great site in the composition of the Mall."

How public opinion is divided over the memorial is illustrated in letters written to Washington newspaper editors.

Says one: "Why memorialize Jefferson with something that would have aroused his thrifty soul and his artistic taste to bitter antagonism?"

Says another: "It is impossible for us to have too many noble, beautifully proportioned columns."

And another: "Is it not probable that our noted leaders would much prefer to see that money used to aid suffering humanity?"

Matanuska Colony Thriving; Pictured a 'Land of Plenty'

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP) — Generously blessed with the products of the land, Matanuska Valley colonists are happy and thriving, Dr. H. M. Colvin, legal counsel for the Works Progress Administration, said yesterday.

His comment, the first official word in many months about the New Deal resettlement venture in Alaska, was based on his observations while visiting the colony for half a year, beginning last May, and on subsequent correspondence with the colony officials.

Since the original 200 families—persons on relief in drought-stricken northwestern states—settled in the valley in May, 1935, 40 families have moved out, and 12 more have moved in, making a present population of 172 families.

Vegetables raised there, which some persons have said were tasteless and quickly perishable, thus aroused Dr. Colvin's enthusiasm: "Nowhere in the world have I seen better looking or tasted as fine-flavored beets, carrots, cauliflower, onions, potatoes, radishes, rhubarb, rutabagas, and turnips."

"Barley came to my chin," continued Dr. Colvin, who is five feet, 11 inches tall, "and oat and pea hay had to be cut to keep it from falling of its own abundance and weight."

In addition to raising enough vegetables, meat, poultry, dairy products, grain, and hay for their own consumption, the settlers sold $37,100 worth, he said. When they have cleared all the land allotted them, Dr. Colvin predicted, they will gross more than $238,000 a year.

Dr. Colvin helped the Matanuskans set up a local self-government. A Constitutional Convention met, a Charter was adopted, and governing power was vested in a Colony Council. The settlers signed contracts to pay the Government a portion of the cost of their homes, land, and equipment over a 30-year period. The price agreed on was based on their ability to pay, Dr. Colvin said, rather than on the cost of these items to the Government.

Uncle Sam so far has spent $4,500,000 on the Matanuska project. Dr. Colvin contended this was a valuable investment in that it laid the foundation for colonization of farmers in Alaska.

"In time of war," he said, "Alaska's self-sufficiency in food supply would give her a great strategic advantage over her present position."

Milk Co-op Set For Membership Drive in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 18—With formal steps of organization completed, the Consumer-Farmer Milk Co-operative, New York City's first attempt to move dairy products directly from cow to kitchen, prepared today for a membership drive to enlist support from a large number of local civic and social service groups.

Contracts with farmers and a pasteurization plant provide for distribution of a minimum of 10,000 quarts daily through retail stores, according to Meyer Parodneck, President of the organization. Milk will be sold at minimum prices, but members of the Co-operative are entitled to share in the profits of the enterprise, if any, as determined by the total patronage, Mr. Parodneck said.

Share in Dividends

Dairymen supplying raw milk also will share in patronage dividends on the basis of one-third of the profits. Consumers are to have two-thirds of the payments.

Permanent offices of the Co-operative are being opened at 215 Fourth Avenue, Mr. Parodneck announced. Membership is open to any consumer who pays the fee of 25 cents. There are no further dues, but in order to participate in the management of the Co-operative, members must purchase at least $5 worth of milk a year.

Distribution of milk will begin when the minimum guarantee of 10,000 quarts has been assured, it was said. Only Grade B products will be handled. They are to be packed in paper containers bearing a dividend voucher which the member must tear off and return to the Co-operative in order to participate in earnings.

While the charter of the Co-operative permits it to engage in distribution of all foods, nothing but milk will be handled for the present, according to Dr. Caroline Whitney, Executive Director. Milk will be handled through selected retail stores on an agency basis.

License Granted

A license for the organization to engage in the milk business was granted early this year by the State Department of Agriculture after State Commissioner Holton V. Noyes had indicated the project was worthy of experimentation.

Besides Mr. Parodneck and Dr. Whitney, officers are Benjamin Brown, Jr., Secretary; Miss Mildred A. Gutwillig, Treasurer. Sponsors include Miss Helen Hall, Dr. John L. Elliott, Norman Thomas, John J. Dillon, Morris L. Ernst, Arthur Kallet, Michael Quill, and Mrs. Mary K. Simkhovitch.

WPA to Improve Gettysburg Field

GETTYSBURG, Pa., April 18 (AP) —This famous battlefield, hallowed by thousands of dead and Lincoln's immortal address, is about to undergo a $25,000 brushing up for the reunion of the Blue and the Gray.

A corps of WPA workers will start possibly this week to obliterate abandoned roadways, reconstruct those now in use, develop parking areas and repaint signs and fences in the 16,000-acre tract.

The project, approved by the Federal Government for the National Park Service, is to be finished before the 75th anniversary celebration of the Battle of Gettysburg, June 29 to July 6.

The Pennsylvania Commission arranging the observance has received notices from more than 1,600 Union and Confederate veterans that they will attend.

Improvement in the parking facilities will be an especially big boon during the celebration. Paul Roy, Secretary of the Commission, "guesses" a throng of 100,000 a day will be attracted.

The peak crowd may be reached July 3 when President Roosevelt is expected to dedicate an "eternal light peace memorial."

The Town's population is scarcely 6,000, not many more than during those three days in '63 when it resounded with shell fire. The battlefield spreads over 25 square miles.

The force of 85 guides will be augmented. On holidays especially they take thousands of visitors to the points of interest which include where Lincoln spoke and where Pickett made his famous charge.

Federal Education Help

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—The Senate Labor Committee approved April 16 legislation authorizing $540,000,000 in grants to states for educational purposes over the six-year period from 1939 to 1945.

Air Lines Report Increased Traffic

CHICAGO, April 18 (AP)—Edgar S. Gorrell, President of the Air Transport Association of America, reported yesterday that revenue passenger miles flown in March by 13 of the 16 member airlines increased 31½ per cent over February of this year and 16 per cent over March of 1937.

"These 13 air lines," he said, "flew 26,376,642 revenue passenger miles in March, 1938, as compared with 22,586,961 in March a year ago and 19,278,875 in February of 1938."

Peso Fall Brings Boom In Monterrey Housing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—Monterrey, for some years in need of many more houses, and improved housing of the small dwelling type, has profited by the current fall of the peso.

With chances strong that it will stay more or less down, savings have come out of banks and have gone into production . . . mainly housing. Persons who were renting are now taking advantage of the chance to buy materials in stock at the old prices, and to set up houses that will be worth more than the money put into them.

A number of small housing units, in cottage style, designed for two or more families, are being built along the Avenida Madero; three developments which had languished are now booming; and many families are purchasing lots for building. If this continues, the rents which had been rising constantly and dangerously in Monterrey, will have to fall, and landlords will have to improve the housing they now hold in order to be able to fill their houses.

Rachmaninoff Puzzled

Sergei Rachmaninoff, noted pianist, said in London recently that he had tried in vain to understand modern music.

Defense Policy Favored at D. A. R. Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 18—Daughters of the American Revolution are gathering in the nation's capital for the first day of their Congress, evidently intending to put their stamp of approval on America's enlarged defense program and to elect a new President-General to head their patriotic society for the next three years. The sessions open tonight.

Skillful maneuvering has brought Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., of Annapolis, Md., and her slate into an uncontested position for election. Mrs. Robert, a daughter-in-law of Gen. Henry M. Robert, author of "Robert's Rules of Order," has the support of Mrs. William A. Becker of Summit, N. J., who is presiding at her last congress.

Although Mrs. Robert has announced no platform, presumably she will continue the emphasis laid by Mrs. Becker on building up the nation's defenses through its young people. The "Good Citizenship Pilgrimage" first conceived for high school girls by Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde, has been established as an annual event in Mrs. Becker's administration. She has also encouraged chapter from coast to coast to adopt "Becker Boys" and "Becker Girls"—young people of needy families who might furnish fertile ground for communism and other un-American movements.

The emphasis on youth was adopted by Mrs. Becker as an alternative to the "Red baiting" that flourished during the earlier administrations of Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau and Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, and that caused considerable discontent among a portion of the D. A. R. membership. A less militant attitude was first adopted by Mrs. Russell William Magna of Massachusetts, who had unprecedented support because of the success she had achieved in financing the construction of Constitution Hall, permanent D. A. R. headquarters here.

Mrs. Becker served under Mrs. Magna as Chairman of National Defense through Patriotic Education.

Mrs. Robert has been serving under Mrs. Becker as Registrar General of the national society. Along with her slate of candidates for national offices, she makes her bow to voting delegates and alternates at a reception at the Mayflower Hotel. Four thousand invitations have been issued.

Customary pomp will attend the opening of the Forty-seventh Continental Congress in Constitution Hall. Announced by a flourish of trumpets, Mrs. Becker and her Cabinet, adorned with flowers and badges, will march to the platform with an escort of white-clad young women pages bearing flags of all the States. Members of the diplomatic corps and other special guests will be seated on the platform. An American flag will be unfurled from the skylight for the oath of allegiance.

Among the guests will be 49 high school girls, one from each State and the District of Columbia, chosen by competition and lot to be D. A. R. "good citizenship pilgrims." For four days, they have been the guests of the D. A. R. here. At the Capitol, they were greeted by Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, and at the Supreme Court, by Associate Justice Roberts. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt received them at the White House. At the opening session, they will be awarded official "good citizenship" pins. Among the pilgrims is Miss Lila Elliott, of Mosca, Colo. She was an honor student in high school and was selected to represent Colorado from a large number of contestants.

Mrs. Becker's program has scarcely left her a moment to catch her breath since last Friday, when the State Regents held their annual meeting in Memorial Continental Hall. On Saturday the National Board held a meeting, followed by dedication of a tablet in the front corridor of Constitution Hall in honor of Mrs. Manga, Honorary President General, in which Mrs. Frank Nason, retiring State Regent of Massachusetts and Mrs. Magna took part. Yesterday, memorial services were held in Memorial Continental Hall and a wreath was laid in honor of the founders.

Mrs. William A. Becker
Completes Term as President of Daughters of the American Revolution

From today on for a week, Mrs. Becker will have every moment filled from early morning until late at night. In addition to presiding over business sessions, she will lead the Society in pilgrimages to Mt. Vernon and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. In spare moments she will drop in at State luncheons and teas.

Since clothes play an important part in D. A. R. Congresses, especially among the officers, members are looking eagerly forward to seeing Mrs. Becker in a gown of a delicate talisman rose shade which she wore to be presented to the Court of St. James's last summer. It is almost an unwritten rule of the Society that the President General shall wear a different outfit at each session of the Congress. The President General's office carries much social prestige, and an expense allowance instead of a salary.

The only election contests this year will be for the offices of Vice-President General, where seven out of 10 candidates are to be elected, and of Honorary Vice-President General, in which there are four vacancies and six candidates.

Mrs. Robert's uncontested ticket includes: Chaplain General, Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex, Wichita, Kansas; Recording Secretary General, Mrs. John S. Heaume, Springfield, Ohio; Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. William K. Herrin, Jr., Clarksdale, Mississippi; Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn, Reading, Mich.; Treasurer General Miss Page Schwarzwaslder, Lake Mahopac, N. Y.; Registrar General, Mrs. Frank Leon Nason, Boston, Mass.; Historian General, Mrs. Leland S. Duxbury, Minneapolis, Minn.; Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Joseph T. Young, Los Angeles, Calif.; Librarian General, Mrs. Vinton E. Sisson, Winnetka, Ill.; and Curator General, Mrs. Willard Steele, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Key to Arithmetic Of Message Given

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—Officials and reporters had some trouble with the arithmetic in President Roosevelt's spending message.

The worst stumbling block was his $1,000,000,000 PWA program, which many officials thought amounted to $1,450,000,000 because the President asked "expenditure of $450,000,000 and authority to loan up to $1,000,000,000 to States and their subdivisions."

The Budget Bureau explained this wording was necessary because the message proposed an alternative under which municipalities could ask either a 45 per cent grant plus a 55 per cent interest-bearing loan or a 10 per cent non-interest-bearing loan.

If all the projects were on the grant-plus-loan basis, only $550,000,000 of the lending authority would be used. The sum of $450,000,000 would be spent in the form of direct grants.

But if all the projects were on the straight loan basis, all of the $1,000,000,000 lending authority would be needed, and no money would be expended in grants.

61 Indictments For Vote Fraud

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 18 (AP)—A Federal grand jury on April 15 indicted 61 more persons on vote fraud conspiracy charges in the 1936 general election. It was the largest list returned by any one of the three grand juries and brought to 257 the number of persons indicted.

All those named were from the Twelfth Ward and included two policemen.

Maurice M. Milligan, U. S. District Attorney, said a new jury would be called next month to continue the investigation.

In the 14 vote fraud cases which have come to trial there have been 61 convictions without an acquittal, four pleas of guilty and 20 of no defense. Two men are serving terms in prison and 12 more face early commitment, the U. S. Supreme Court having refused their final plea.

Lewiston High School Wins Idaho Debating Leadership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho — The state championship in interscholastic debating was won here by Lewiston High School when it defeated the Caldwell High School team. Ten of the 26 debaters and alternates were girls.

By winning six of the 10 preliminary debates, Twin Falls High School placed third. Blackfoot was fourth, with five victories; Sugar City was fifth, four victories; Worley was sixth, no victories. The question argued was, "Resolved, that the several states adopt a unicameral system of legislature." Each school entered both an affirmative and a negative team, and each team had two debaters.

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Government and Sightseeing—Washington's Big Industries

U.S. Capital: Cross Section Of All America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—"It must be fascinating to live in Washington these days."

So people living in the nation's capital are told over and over again.

Of course, it is pleasant to feel one is on the site of important world events, to enjoy the city's broad, shaded streets and marble halls, to buy groceries where front-page figures do, to boast a cross-section of Americans among one's friends and to chat now and then with distinguished visitors from other lands. If one vegetates in Washington very long, it's his own fault.

But there are other sides to the capital that most people don't think of offhand.

No Vote, No Representation

For instance, Washingtonians are not allowed to vote. The cost of living here is high. The people have no direct representation in Congress. Cultural opportunities are limited and those that there are have fallen, unfortunately, into the category of "sights" to be enjoyed chiefly by tourists.

The District of Columbia has no Mayor, no City Manager, no City Council. Its laws are made by Congress in which it is not represented. Its administrative machinery is directed by three Commissioners appointed by the President for which the District cannot vote because it must be an open-minded host to persons of all political creeds.

Those who studied civics many years ago, may be under the impression that people out over the country are still bearing a large share of the cost of running the District but such is not the case. In recent years, the Federal contribution to the support of the capital has decreased sharply.

$5,000,000 From Government

Though a substantive law still provides that Congress shall appropriate 40 per cent of the bill for the District each year, in actual practice it has been making only a flat $5,000,000 contribution in the last few years. In the next fiscal year District taxpayers will furnish $42,000,000; the Federal Government $5,000,000. The Federal Government pays no tax on its ever-growing land holdings in the District though it maintains large park areas which Washingtonians enjoy.

Government is the main attraction in Washington, overshadowing art, the theater, finance and every other field, both in activity and conversation. In recent years, new strides have been made to give the City cultural prestige, but it still has a long way to go to catch up with New York and Boston. In addition to four well-established art galleries, ground has been broken for a National Gallery of Art to house the notable collection given the nation by Andrew W. Mellen, Former Secretary of the Treasury and a branch of the New York Museum of Modern Art has been organized. A symphony orchestra under the able direction of Hans Kindler is eking out an existence. Colleges and universities in the city and near by have been able to profit by the services of professors who come here to act as Government advisors.

Lately there has been considerable talk about the financial capital having been moved to the shores of the Potomac because of the control exercised by the Roosevelt Administration, but such can hardly be said to be the case as long as Wall Street thrives.

Depends on Government

In the capitals of Europe—London, Paris, Berlin, and Rome,—the Government could be moved away and a busy city would be left, but not so with Washington. Taxi drivers tell you that business picks up noticeably after Government pay days on the 15th and 30th of the month. Half the City's population are Government workers and their families. The other half caters to them.

The City has changed since the beginning of the Roosevelt Administration. The average New Deal worker is different from the usual civil service worker. Search the town for the old-fashioned southern hotel with red-brocaded dining-room and ancient darky servants. You won't find a single one, though such atmosphere is still preserved in many of the older private homes.

While skyscrapers that would dwarf the Capitol and Washington Monument are outlawed, modernism is fast creeping over the hotels and shopping districts. It has been more than a decade since the famous old Shoreham started the parade by giving way to an office building and bequeathing its name to a new ship-like apartment hotel on the outskirts of Rock Creek Park. The Willard, which advertises itself as "The Home of Presidents," is being modernized at the present time. The Raleigh underwent a similar metamorphosis a year or two ago. The City's suburbs are sites for numerous experiments in low-rent apartments and dwellings built under semi-government auspices.

Follows L'Enfant's Plan

Physically, Washington is beginning to resemble the city Pierre L'Enfant, the French planner hired by George Washington, envisioned for it a century and a half ago.

It has become a "city of magnificent distances." Landscaped greensward, interrupted only by fountains and roadways, stretches for miles—from the Union Station to the Capitol, from the Capitol to the Monument, and then on to the Lincoln Memorial, where a gleaming white bridge connects with the Virginia shore and Arlington and a boulevard with a ribbon of park on either side, leads along the Potomac toward Mt. Vernon.

The City has two large recreation areas, one south of the White House in Potomac Park where there are bridle paths, bicycle roads, golf links, a municipal swimming pool, boat channel, baseball diamonds, fishing banks, tennis courts, polo grounds, picnic tables and even horseshoe pitching yards. The other, Rock Creek Park, divides the city, furnishing a great woodland playground within easy reach of thousands of brick rows and apartment houses.

If you like "Society" with a capital "S," Washington is the place to live. Nowhere are there more big and little parties; nowhere more house guests.

Washington Society

Official society is governed according to precise rules telling in what order guests are to be seated and who shall call on whom first. Anyone can learn them from a little lavender volume available at Washington bookstores.

But the whirl does not end with those of official standing. There are parties galore given by lobbyists, big anniversary dinners for Government bureaus at hotels, small dinner parties in Government clerks' homes. Many people "dress" to attend the city's one legitimate playhouse. Washington is probably second only to New York in the number of fine evening gowns and wraps displayed in its shop windows on F Street and Connecticut Avenue and the number of dress suits sold.

The official social season rises and falls with winter dinner and reception schedule at the White House, even though a minor number of Washingtonians are ever invited to attend one of these affairs. However, almost anyone who is socially acceptable can be assured of an invitation to a White House tea if she leaves her calling card in person at the front door of the executive mansion along in November or early December or joins one of the large organizations received annually by the First Lady.

Those who have not completely broken ties with a former home elsewhere enjoy their "State society" which gives them a chance to hobnob with Senators and other bigwigs from "back home."

Cherry Blossom Time

The congestion of house guests becomes especially acute at Cherry Blossom time. Families with spare bedrooms find themselves renewing acquaintanceship with distant friends and relatives from far-off corners of the map.

Men come to Washington at most any season to appear before Congressional committees, discuss union policy, file patents, use the city's unexcelled library resources and do a hundred other things on which decisions and actions back home may be predicated for months to come.

But with the cherry blossoms, the trek of families en route home from Florida, of school teachers on vacation, and of high school graduating classes begins. The student pilgrimages are a development of recent years. Usually it is the senior class that comes on money earned from plays, basketball games and bazaars; sometimes a group that has won special honors in civics.

Such a tour usually lasts three or four days, takes in Congress, the state parlors of the White House (with the aid of a Congressman's letter), the Lincoln Memorial, Library of Congress, Arlington, Mount Vernon, the National Museum where Lindbergh's "Spirit of St. Louis" and the dresses of the Presidents' wives are preserved, and the "G-man" laboratory at the Department of Justice. If there is a personal friend of the Roosevelts in the group, Mrs. Roosevelt will shake hands with them.

2,000,000 Tourists a Year

Washington's tourist contingent is estimated at about 2,000,000 persons a year. If politics is excluded, sightseeing ranks as the city's No. 1 industry.

No large product is manufactured here except books, pamphlets and magazines. Printing ranks along with sightseeing as a major industry. In addition, hundreds of thousands of words are telegraphed and mailed to newspapers and magazines in other parts of the world. More than 300 newspapers in this country as well as a good many in foreign cities, maintain either bureaus or special correspondents of their own in Washington.

Washington cannot be compared with any other city. It has its own individuality, yet it is a cross section of all America. There is no large industrial class here, but even they have their spokesman at the seat of government.

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Aerial View of Federal Buildings in Washington, D. C.

War Department Hopes for Share Of New Spending

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—Army officials said yesterday they were hopeful that a portion of the millions recommended by President Roosevelt for permanent public works would be devoted to the construction of a new home for the War Department and other buildings at army posts throughout the United States.

A national emergency such as war, they said, would catch the War Department seriously handicapped if such structures were not well under way.

The Army has a building program calling for an expenditure of approximately $100,000,000. This includes a War Department building. At present, the Department is housed in the State Department and 18 other buildings in Washington.

Owing to its expanding work, particularly in trade agreements and munitions control, the State Department has had to ask the War Department for more room. The War Department in recent weeks gave up 40,000 square feet of space in the State Department, transferring offices to the Munitions Building.

Eggs Roll on White House Lawn With Mrs. R. the Central Figure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 18—Armed with baskets of gay-colored eggs and cotton bunnies, Washington youngsters flocked to the White House and City Parks today to observe the Capital's time-honored custom of rolling Easter eggs.

At the White House, the divertissements were so numerous, there was little time for actual rolling of eggs on the greensward and few children seemed to know just how it was done anyway.

Instead they massed around the south portico waiting for Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt to make one of her several scheduled appearances or to wave their hands at the command of movie men. When they tired of that, there was a circus clown in a red and white suit doing antics on a band stand and a series of children's bands.

Mrs. Roosevelt made her first swing around the grounds just before 10 a. m. while strong-armed policemen cleared a path for her. Both she and Miss Mayris Chaney, the dancer friend who accompanied her, were clad in riding clothes.

Because he was less easily recognized, little Billy Donner Roosevelt, the President's grandson from Philadelphia, had only one policeman to escort him as he made his way through the crowds with his governess.

Billy, along with Sara and Kate, young daughters of the President's eldest son, James, is to be host at an indoor Easter party at the White House this afternoon. About 80 youngsters whose parents are prominent in social and official life will attend. A magician will pull rabbits out of a hat for them and there will be a marionette show, with supper served in the State Dining Room.

The President himself made one brief appearance on the South Portico for the benefit of the egg-rollers just before he left for Griffith Stadium to open the 1938 major league baseball season.

Although the rule is "children first" on Easter Monday here and White House policemen require that every grown-up admitted to the grounds must be accompanied by at least one youngster, there appeared to be a preponderance of adults inside. Apparently the youngsters who rent themselves out just long enough to take adults through the gates were doing a thriving business.

The gates will be thrown open to adults late this afternoon when the Marine Band gives its annual Easter Monday concert.

With Easter coming late this year, the White House lawn has had time to get a good growth before time for the annual invasion. Little permanent damage is expected, though a corps of workmen will go to work tomorrow to clean squashed hard-boiled eggs from the grass, loosen stray balloons from the trees and remove the temporary drinking fountain and rest-room facilities installed for today's frolic.

Paint Discredited As Camouflager

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—The paint brush has fallen from favor with the Army's camouflage specialists.

The men who play wartime hide-and-seek with enemy aerial observers, now put more store on such natural aids as irregular ground and foliage.

An engineer reserve officer, Capt. Peter Rodyenko, explained in the Coast Artillery Journal that paint registers too well on cameras in observation planes.

English Peace Crusade Urges General Election

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Women's Peace Crusade here recently sent a letter to its Council embodying the four following proposals and asking them to take action on it: To oppose the granting of loans to Italy; to oppose the recognition of Italian claims to Ethiopia; to demand the complete withdrawal of foreign troops from Spain; and to call for a general election on the grounds of the reversal by the present Government of that policy of support of the League of Nations on which it was returned to power.

Greece Plans to Import Wheat From Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREMANTLE, Western Australia—The Greek Government, which has a most-favored-nation agreement with Australia, has approved importation of a large supply of Australian wheat into Greece, according to recent reports.

Charters for conveying this wheat have been issued, it was reported, and cover 20 British-built Greek vessels, loading to be done at Fremantle.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

The Village of The Moon

BRITTANY is a land of many memories and a memory of many towns. Landerneau—The Village of the Moon—is typical of the unspoiled medieval towns of Finistère. Whether you approach the village from Brest, through the fertile valley of the Elorn River, or follow highways leading from the interior of Brittany that wind across rich pasture lands and down green lanes, is of little consequence, as all of Finistère is glad with beauty and vibrant with visions of other days.

* * *

I ARRIVED, ALONE, in The Village of the Moon, with a red dictionary in my hip pocket and a dimming knowledge of college French in my head. It was Market Day. Once a week, peasants come to The Village of the Moon from Plougastel and from the countryside that borders the forest. Sauntering along the cobbled street that edges the quay of the Elorn River, forested with the masts of sardine boats, I passed reflective old houses and came to a small bridge, bordered with houses and shops, in one of whose windows Singer sewing-machines were being displayed. The sidewalks were cluttered with merchandise, as varied as eggs, exquisite Breton lace, poultry and scrub-brushes. Men, wearing broad-brimmed beaver hats, decorated with two streamers of ribbon, and clad in black smocks and tightly-fitting Sunday-gray trousers, were helping peasant women to arrange their merchandise. The women wore nightcaps in the daytime, closely-fitting bodices, and long black skirts relieved by blue aprons. As the women in each village of Brittany dress alike, one may tell from what town a woman comes if he is acquainted with Breton costumes.

Turning into a street that flanks the far side of the Elorn, I fell in love with a little girl. She wore a purple bonnet, quartered with green ribbon, and a flowered bodice, colored blue, white and green, over which she wore an Alice-blue apron, patterned with an indistinct figure. Her navy blue skirt, reaching almost to the cobbles, was piped with red. Resurrecting my best French, I asked the ten-year-old girl's mother if she might *"promenade avec moi?"* I had wished to be alone with the Plougastel child; but her mother seized one hand, while I took the other. Her mother wore a high white bonnet, with black streamers, a black dress, a blue apron, and a white handkerchief folded about her neck. To my embarrassment, men left their gossip and women left their wares, following us down the street until I suggested that we enter a below-the-sidewalk shop. There I purchased a doll and a ball for the little girl. Returning to the street, I kissed the little girl good-by and escaped, feeling like Jean Valjean when he purchased a doll for Cosette.

* * *

THE HOUSES OF The Village of the Moon are built of massive stone, or slate-sided, with shops on the street floor. Many of the arched street windows were bright with boxes of red geraniums. The massive doors were often topped with windows of bull's-eye glass, the envy of any antique collector. Here the saunterer feels, like Napoleon in Egypt, as though the centuries were looking down upon him.

I, who hardly know one card from another, spent many evenings in Landerneau playing cards with humble peasants. But the game was merely a framework upon which conversation was hung. The villagers sat open-mouthed while I told them of free public libraries, shops with moving stairways, free public schools, and explained that there are no Indians roaming Boston Common. As the inn door was locked at ten o'clock, I ran home, always finding a group of guests gathered about the clerk's counter, receiving lighted candles with which to light their way to bed.

Once, while discussing electric lights with a young French engineer, he explained: "We do not use candles because we are poor, but because they are artistic."

Nightly, I climbed into a bed as high as a horse and deep with feathers, to dream until the sun slanted through the citified trees in the adjacent park or until the clomp-clomp of sabots awakened me.

* * *

NOT ALL OF my days were spent with groups of gossiping peasants. The home of Commandant M. Ansart du Fiesnet, *Chef de Bataillon d' Infanterie en retraite*, was typical of *le foyer* where music, art, sports and travel furnish themes for sparkling conversation. The Commandant asked me if Negroes were American Indians and his young son, bearded like a pirate, attempted to prove that he was acquainted with modern Boston by showing me a print dating back to the days when cattle grazed its green acres. To converse in a foreign tongue is to look through wide windows into another world.

The Town Crier goes about the streets blowing a toy horn, after which he reads State announcements or gives news of auctions and lost articles, while women lean from windows to listen to the important little man; but one who hungers for more vital news frequents the riverbank, where women pound clothing clean with wooden paddles, or the stranger may linger by the public fountain to which Breton women bring their sharp-nosed pitchers to be filled.

A student from Lyon, upon learning that I liked fly-fishing for trout, called at my inn early the next morning bearing rods and flies for two. We fished little that day, as I discovered the vine-clad ruins of a castle, crowning a pinnacle of rock in La Roche. This château, built in 800 A. D., dominated the valley of the Elorn until Charles VIII of France sent his armies to defeat the Duchess Anne of Brittany. I toiled up the ledges until I reached the castle hall. Through jagged holes, the cottages of La Roche might be seen upon the velvet carpet of the valley. I heard, in imagination, the voices of rough chieftains and saw their strong-limbed dogs sprawling before the open fire. Below me, the Elorn glittered toward the sea, fertile plots of hedged land shimmered in the slanting sun and Pont-Christ rested beneath its wealth of vivid green. An aged woman, bearing a bundle of faggots upon her head, laid aside her burden and piously entered the ancient church. The blustering life of an earlier day was eternally silent, but beauty remained and peace descended upon the thatched cottages of the countryside like a benediction. My young friend and I returned to the ribboned road and sauntered toward Landerneau, guided, in a later hour, by the moon whose fulling radiance lighted the village that bears her name.

HARRY ELMORE HURD

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By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NATIVE OF PALESTINE: *A Drawing by Nancy Barnhart*

THERE are fine types among the natives of Palestine, reminding us forcibly of Biblical characters. The drawing shows a Bedouin laborer who was harvesting in the fields to the north of Jerusalem as we strolled out on a beautiful Sunday afternoon. To him it was not Sunday, for his Sunday was held on Friday, so perhaps you might say that for him it was almost the middle of next week. At any rate, he was hard at work, with his curved sickle, bending and swinging and gathering as they used to do in the days when the inhabitants of Palestine were writing the Book of Books.

My companion, who spoke Arabic, asked him if he would pose for me. Rather to my surprise, he agreed to come; and I found out the reason afterwards. The modest sum I had offered as payment seemed a handsome windfall to a man whose salary was thirty-five cents for a whole day's work harvesting in the fields, eked out with a dish of rice at lunch-time. So he came gladly, and posed well.

One amusing thing I found out while he was resting between poses, and took off his turban to cool his head: the turban was made of literally layers and layers of hats, beginning, of course, with a red tarboosh, in true Mohammedan style, and passing through various stages of headgear to the triumphant crowning ornament seen in the picture. Between the layers of hat—here is the secret of its size and usefulness—were his cherished possessions, including whatever money he had, and a piece of bread. Surely worth having, that hat!

N. B.

Visiting an Island Chief

WE LEFT the airport on the Pacific side of the Isthmus at daybreak and within thirty minutes were flying along the Atlantic coast of Panama.

Below us, like enormous emeralds strung along the coast for over a hundred miles, were the islands upon which lived the most picturesque Indians in America. Only a narrow strip of sea separated the islands from the mainland which was easily accessible by canoe. The islands nearest the City of Colon were naturally the most civilized; on one we could see a well laid-out street with a church on it, but as we flew further and further east, occasionally swooping down so close to an island that we could see the Indians running out of their houses to watch us, the character of the islands changed.

Sometimes we would see an island completely covered with coconut palms but devoid of houses, then we would fly over an island so densely covered with palm-thatched houses that not a tree of any kind was visible. Canoes laden with Indians in brightly colored dresses were traveling from one island to another, but when I suggested landing, the pilot turned and shouted, "Too civilized! Another fifty miles!"

For over an hour we flew, passing hundreds of these small islands, until suddenly the plane turned and swooped down close to an island about half a mile long and perhaps a quarter of a mile wide. One side was densely covered with coconut palms while on the land side was a group of perhaps a hundred houses.

"This is Nele Kantule's island!" shouted the pilot. "He's the big chief."

The sudden appearance of our huge silver aeroplane caused tremendous excitement among the Indians. They poured out of their houses until several hundred were lined up on the shore to watch us land lightly on the sea. Before the plane came to rest, half a dozen canoes were on the way out to meet us, each containing several gorgeously dressed women who sat in the middle of the canoe while two men paddled. The men were dressed in white cotton shorts and two of them wore derby hats. . . .

As soon as the canoes came close to the plane I was able to observe the dresses of the women. First, I noticed that their faces were only the color of a good sun tan while their lips and cheeks were surprisingly red. In their noses they wore small gold rings, while from their ears hung round plates of gold as big as saucers. Round their necks they wore necklaces of gold coins, brightly colored beads and what appeared to be strings of teeth. Their heads were covered with gaily colored cloths while their bodies were clothed from shoulder to ankles with embroidered appliqué work. Generally speaking they looked something like Malay women, their skirts being remarkably like sarongs and their blouses like bajus.—From "Panamexico," by CARVETH WELLS. (New York: McBride.)

In a Wee But an' Ben

THE nobility of Burns, his true democratic spirit, his mercurial gaiety and his weakness have endeared him to the Scots to a depth that shallow minds cannot fathom. . . .

When you knock at a Scotsman's door, he comes and opens it wide, saying heartily, "Come awa' ben," meaning, right into his heart. "Ben" signified the interior of these homes, and "but" is the immediate yard around them.

"There's a wee wifie waitin', in a wee but an' ben." In a simple "but an' ben" Burns was born. "The Cottar's Saturday Night" revealed itself to our eyes when we entered the rooms in the order named—the honored byre for the faithful cow, the "room" with his father's chair and the kitchen where his mother lay, in the typical alcove, nice and cosy, by the fire. These alcove beds are common to the Norwegians and Swedish and even appear in quite modern Scottish houses. The Breton *armoire*, or closed movable cupboard, is almost the same thing. Burns père made the family living on a small croft or "holding," of four and a half acres. Like Lincoln's birthplace, this shrine teaches the grandeur of humility.—From "Inn-Fires and Laughter," by AMY ARMOUR SMITH. (New York: Putnam.)

Nocturne

THE mountains melt into the throats of water
that cry the peaks down to the timberline
and cry the timberline through rocky gorges
into the valley of another Spring.

And here at evening in the purple light
the last snows gleam like flowers on the mountains,
that with tomorrow will come down to meadows
and cry among the reeds and roots of grasses.

And here at evening in the lilac light
the green-touched meadows brim with silver voices,
and all night long among the rusty grasses
the peepers are apprenticed to the Spring.

The ranges melt into the throats of water,
and down the lesser hills the tilted orchards
slope in the dusk, and leaning on the wind
the slant twigs wait their freight of apple blossoms.

And now at evening in the deep blue light
I hear the mountains melting and the water
crying the mountains down into the valleys,
crying my heart into another Spring.

FRANCES FROST

דאָס פּרעדיגעז און אויסאיבונג

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סייענס מאניטאר")

עס איז בעגיסטערעגט פאר קריסטען צו דערמאָנען
זיך, אז וועז יעשוּ האָט זיך צוריקגעקעהרט קיין גליל
נאָך זיין ערפאָרונג אין דער מדבר, וואו ער איז
געפֿירט געווארן בא דעם שטן. האָט ער געלערנט
אין די שולן אין גליל, לוקאס שרייבט, אז בשעת
ער איז געווען אין שול אין נצרת, האָט ער געלעזען
צו דעם פֿולק פון דעם „ספר פון ישעיה הנביא." וועז
ער האָט געענדיגט לייענען, האָט ער צוגעמאכט דעם
ספר, פון האָם עס געגעבען צום חזן, און ער האָט
אָנגעהויבען, גאָנץ אויפאפן זיך זיי צו זאָגען. „היינט
איז דיזע שריפֿט אין אירער אויערן פֿולפֿילט." בין
עס האָבען געשפּראָכען צו אים, אלע האָבען איהם
ציינגיס געגעבען, און האָבען זיך פֿערוואונדערט איבער
די גנעדיגע ווערטער וואָס זיינען פון זיין מויל
ארויסגעגאנגען."

יעזוס האָם געלעזען דיזע ווערטער פון ישעיה הנביא:
„דער גייסט פון דעם האַרן איז אויף מיר, וויל ער האָט
מיר גיזאלבט אום צו די ארימע יר שוּרע מובה צו
פֿערזיגען: . . . צו פֿערזיגען דאָס אָנגענעמטע יאָהר פון
דעם האַרן." אויקער דעם, וויזיט זיך דיזע בכוראות אויף
דעם בעווייז פון היולנע, ווייל מיר לעזען. „ער האָם
מיך געשיקט צו היילען די וואָס האָבען אירע הערץ
בראָכען הארץ, צו די „געפֿאנגענע פֿריהייט אויסצורו-
פֿען, די בלינדע זעהענדיג צו מאכען, און די צושלא-
גענע פֿרוי צו לאָזען." יעזוס דער משיח שפּראָכ פאר
נאָנץ קריסטענטום אלס דער גרויסער בייישפּיל און
מוסטער.

מערי בייקער עדדי, די ענטדעקערן און גרינדערן
פון קריסטשען סייענס, (די קריסטליכע וויסענשאפֿט)
שרייבט אין אירער מעקסי-בוך, „וויסענשאפֿט און
געזונט מיט א שליסעל צו די היילונג שריפֿטען." (p. 242). „די וועג-וויזער פון דער-עשליכער וויסענשאפֿט
"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. וויזיזען זיך אויף
דעם וועג וואָס אונזעך מיסטער האָם געוואנדעלט. און
פֿערלאנגען פון די פֿיר יסטען דעם זעלבען בעווייז וואָס
ער האָם געגעבען. אנשטאָם פון דער בלויסער עפֿענלי-
כער אנערקענונג פון דער קריסטליכער רעליגיאָן," זי-
זוס האָם דורכגעפֿירט זייענע ווערק פאר אונזער טובת,
און מיידען מיר וועלען אויך מאָהן די ווערק וואָס ער
האָם אונז בעפֿוילען צו טהאָן. דאָס היימס צו היילען
די בראָנקע, בעפֿריען די געפֿאנגענע פון די שטערב-
ליכע חושים, און צורוק געבען די ניימיגע אויגען
צו די יענגיג, וועטען בעוואוסטזיין איז פֿערשונקעלט
געווארן דורך די פאלשע מחשבות פון גרויסען גלויבען
וועלען מיר ערווייטערט ווערן צו גרויסע ברכות וואָס
ער האָם אונז פֿערזיכערט.

קריסטשען סייענס-נים ידעה איבידיוידועל, עס
מאכט נים אויס וואו ער זאָל זיך בפֿינדען, די פֿעל-
נענהייט נאכצופֿאלגען דעם מיסטער, און פארצושטיי-
לען בעווייז פון דער גייסטיגער מאכט פון דער קריס-
ליכער רעליגיאָן, און נים בלויז אלייניצוזיצען בוסטע
עפֿענטליכע אנערקענונגען פון דיזער רעליגיאָן. איז
דעם מאָם פון דעם שטודענטס-שרעשענדנים און פלוי-
סיגער אויסאיבונג פון דער עשליכער וואהרהייט.
שטעהט ער אים שאָהד צו שטיגען צו הקבֿרע און
נעשטערע רעזולטאטען, וויזיל עֿר נעמינם באלד אויס
דורך זיין שפּודיום פון דעם קריסטשען סייענס
מעקסי-בוך, אז עס פֿאדערט פיעל מהארער וויז דאָס
פֿרעדיגען פון קריסטשען סייענס דורכצופֿיהרען איהרע
לעזולטאטען. אינשטלעקעלע קענטנים אליין. פֿאדער
בלויז דאָס אויבער-הענדיגע פון בעגיסטערטע ערקלע-
רונגען, איז נים גענוג, דער שטודענט מוז זיך בע-
שטרעבען צו טהאָן עפּעס מהארער וויז צו האלטען פֿ
געשפּרעך וועגען דער ניימיגער וואהרהייט; ער מוז
זיך טאראן אנצווענדען דיזע וואהרהייט צו מעגליכע
פּראָבלעמען. ער מוז דורכפֿיהרען זיין רעליגיאָן אין
מעגליכען לעבען. עס וואָלט נעווען גום וועז די שפּודע-
טען פון קריסטשען סייענס וואָלטען שטענדיג בע-
האלטען די ווערטער פון פּולוס דער אפּאסטעל אין
זיינער בעדאנקען: „ניימיגע איך אונטערדריק מיין
לייב און האלט איהם אין קנעכטשאפֿט, כדי איך
זאל אליין נים, וועז איך האָב צו אנדערע בעפֿרידיגם,
פֿערוואָרפֿען ווערען."

דער וועלכער בעמיהט זיך צו פֿרעדיגען קריסטשען
סייענס און שרעקט נים דורכצופֿיהרען איהר לעהרע
אין מעגליכען לעבען, וועט זיך נעווינס בעפֿינען עלעגד

Preaching and Practicing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS inspiring for Christians to remember that when Jesus returned to Galilee after his experience in the wilderness, where he was tempted of the devil, he taught in the synagogues in Galilee. Luke records that when in the synagogue in Nazareth he read to the people from the "book of the prophet Esaias." After the reading, he closed the book, handed it to the minister, and began by saying simply, "This day is this scripture fulfilled in your ears." And it is recorded that "all bare him witness, and wondered at the gracious words which proceeded out of his mouth."

Jesus had read the prophet's words: "The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor; . . . to preach the acceptable year of the Lord." In addition, the prophecy refers to the proof of healing, saying, "He hath sent me to heal the brokenhearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised." Christendom has before it the great Exemplar, Jesus the Christ.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," writes (p. 242), "The fingerposts of divine Science show the way our Master trod, and require of Christians the proof which he gave, instead of mere profession." Jesus' works were for our benefit, but we reap the fullest blessing only as we, in turn, do the works he bade us do: heal the sick, release the captives of sense, restore spiritual vision to those whose consciousness is darkened by false theological beliefs.

Christian Science makes it possible for every individual, wherever he finds himself, to follow the Master and present proofs rather than professions of Christianity. In proportion to his understanding and diligent practice of divine truth, the student is able to go on to higher and greater achievements, for he early learns from the Christian Science textbook that preaching is not sufficient. Intellectual knowledge alone, or mere repetition of inspired statements, is not enough. He must do more than talk about spiritual truth; he must apply it to everyday problems. He must live his religion in daily life. Students do well to remember the words of Paul to the Corinthians: "I keep under my body, and bring it into subjection: lest that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myself should be a castaway."

One who attempts preaching without practice may find himself forlorn and unhappy. He may voice the letter of Christianity, while himself yielding to fear. Consciously to reflect Love stimulates spiritual growth, preparing one to receive blessings innumerable. If every Christian practiced at all times the commandments which he knows so well, the world would not fail to receive inspiration; for intelligent, diligent loving is the most transforming and uplifting of all forms of preaching. Each loving life would become an individual sermon, demonstrating and interpreting Christian precepts in every task, in every contact.

Humanly considered, effort is essential to build our lives according to the Christ-spirit. But knowing that the real man is always perfect, continuously expressing Godlike qualities, the sincere student of Christian Science reverently and gratefully claims his divine inheritance. He finds that earnest practicing of his religion makes his present experience more abundant, more interesting, more harmonious, more fruitful.

This clearly indicates that when all men have come to understand Christian Science and willingly, actively engage in work for God, without reservations, there will be no lack of remunerative, honest employment. There will be balanced distribution of supplies; strife will end; domestic happiness will be assured; obedience and courtesy will walk hand in hand; property rights will be respected; national land rights will be recognized. Chastity, duty, and joy will be inseparable; latent talents will be discovered, and industriously developed.

Every day should be a new unfoldment, a new opportunity, a fresh challenge. True love and service are concomitant. God gives us a cheerful heart, and we can always serve Him with cheerfulness. Let us reject belief in sin and disease, and ask ourselves, "What is my life?" It is replete with mercy and goodness, if we are dwelling in the consciousness of Love. It is broad and productive, if we have discovered man's oneness with God. It is active and prosperous, if we have put into practice our understanding of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Those who grow Christward through kindly, tender, compassionate daily living, gain a deeper humility, honesty, tolerance, sincerity. They also find health, happiness, vigor beyond anything experienced in the false, selfish mode of living.

The best way to understand and appreciate Love is to put it to work in our lives, for it is best known by its effects. Then we shall spend much time bestowing love on others, and very little time pondering how much others are loving us. True love affords proof of its usefulness and power. Preferment, honor, wisdom, attainment, and spiritual advancement—all result from putting love first in our lives. Then living becomes its own proof of goodness. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 201), "The best sermon ever preached is Truth practised and demonstrated by the destruction of sin, sickness, and death."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

Sounds

THREE lonely sounds there are;
The ringing of church bells
On a quiet evening,
Train whistles in the distance,
And the crowing of cocks
Along the dark borderland of dawn.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

Snowdrops

THERE where the latest patch of snow still lay
Chaste and blue in the shadow of the hill
While on its summit bent the first green spray
Of buds, swelling and breaking in the sun's warm chill,
White against whiter still, trembled the bells,
Shivered and swung, above the retreating snow.
Tomorrow who will ft be that quietly tells
Of strolling about the brushwood patch to know

What of Winter was left, what show of Spring,
And found, for one, a handful of snowdrops where
The last snow had not melted? Oh, anything,
Anything else at all I will declare,
Amaze my neighbors with the tales I bring—
But this is only mine and Spring's affair.

MILICENT LAUBENHEIMER

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1938

Rides to Mark Observance Of Patriots' Day

Boston and Eight Towns Schedule Programs for April 19

Revere and Dawes

Cavalrymen to Visit Middlesex Villages in Re-enactment of Famous Trips

It's the big day for "every Middlesex village and farm!"

With schools recessed for the spring holiday, and with stores and principal business houses closed for the one holiday that is so much a part of Boston and the eight cities and towns to the immediate West, the Citizens' Public Celebrations Association today estimated that more than 200,000 persons will participate in tomorrow's observances of Patriots' Day.

As for the past 22 years, the central event will be re-enactment of the historic midnight rides of Paul Revere and William Dawes from Boston to Lexington to warn of the approach of British regulars, bent on capture of the leading Whigs and the stores of powder and guns in Concord. The eight communities along the original route, including Arlington, Concord, Boston, Lexington, Brookline, Medford, Cambridge and Somerville, have planned parades and other observances in connection with the rides.

Boston adheres in general to the program as developed in 1916. Seven events are scheduled for the forenoon, climaxing with the dispatching of the two messengers at 10 a. m.

The Boston Program

8:45 a. m.—Exercises in front of City Hall (School Street) including band selections, songs by the Boston Civic Chorus.

9:00—Raising of the National Flag by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

9:10—Parade, escorting Mayor and participants to pay honors to Paul Revere at Granary Burying Ground, and to William Dawes at King's Chapel Burying Ground.

9:45 a. m.—Arrival at North Square for start of Paul Revere's Ride at 10:00 a. m., as re-enacted by Master Sergeant Leroy A. Davison, 110th Cavalry, Massachusetts National Guard.

10:00 a. m.—Start of William Dawes' ride from Eliot Square, re-enacted by First Sergeant Frederick R. Green, 110th Cavalry, Massachusetts National Guard.

Officials Have Roles

Mayor Tobin will present a special scroll to "Paul Revere" at North Square, while "William Dawes" will be sped on his way by Gov. Charles F. Hurley at Eliot Square.

Several changes from the customary program have been announced from cities and towns along the route. Lexington will have its big parade in the afternoon this year instead of the forenoon, as previously.

Exercises on the Green, participated in by Governor Hurley, are scheduled to start at 3 p. m.

Concord has a variety of added events for its afternoon schedule at the famous bridge; also the finals in the State oratorical contest of the American Legion.

The first of the modern Revere rides, in memory of that notable one 163 years ago, took place in 1916; the first-re-enactment of the Dawes ride came in 1920. Since 1930, the celebration has been extended by re-enactment of the ride of Samuel Prescott from Lexington to Concord.

Public interest in the celebration has grown each year, although April 19 has been a legal holiday since 1884, when it took the place of Fast Day.

War on Fire Hazards

By a Staff Photographer

Thomas Downey
Deputy Fire Chief

William A. Riley
Fire Commissioner

Funds Curtailed For Flood Control In New England

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—Failure of Congress to approve the New England interstate flood-control compacts resulted in a reduction of funds allocated for the Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers from $2,700,000 to $630,000 by the War Department non-military bill sent to the House today.

Army engineers testified before the House Appropriations Committee $1,200,000 was allocated last year for reservoirs on the Merrimack, but this year's bill contained provision for only $232,000.

The Connecticut River originally was allocated $1,500,000 to start work, but this amount was reduced to $398,000.

Army engineers told the Committee New England authorities "are not in position to donate or make available the land for rights of way and flowage because their compacts have not been approved."

Items listed in the bill, they explained, were for completing foundation surveys and designs for dams on the two rivers.

Brig. Gen. Max Tyler, Assistant Chief of Engineers, said the money set aside last year for New England reservoirs "was transferred by authority of the President to do other work."

Harvard Honors Poets of Boston

Local poets came into their own today as the works of 24 well-known Boston lyricists were placed on exhibition today in the Poetry Room of Widener Library at Harvard.

Prominent in the list are Prof. Robert Hillyer, of Harvard, Pulitzer Prize winner in 1934, and William S. Braithwaite, poet and editor of the annual Magazine Verse. Among the writers are Dr. Merrill Moore, Assistant Prof. Theodore Morrison, David McCord, of Harvard. Dudley Fitts '25 and Ross Edwards Pierce '28 are among the Harvard graduates represented in the collection.

Other authors shown are John Wheelwright, Harry Elmore Hurd, May Sarton, John Holmes, Rosalie Hickler, Earl Marlatt, John Ritchey, Lawrence Lee, Amos Wilder, Power Dalton, Margaret Munsterberg, Clara Endicott Sears, G. O. Warren, Amy Bridgman, the Rev. Leonard Feeney, and Charlotte B. Loring.

All Boston Homes Enlisted in Drive To Cut Fire Loss

(Continued from Page 1)

holder some practical hints on how to prevent damage by fire.

Few families realize that the storage of paint rags for too long a period in an out-of-the-way place can cause spontaneous combustion, Mr. Riley said. Amateur electric wiring is responsible for thousands of dollars in fire losses, he pointed out, and housewives are forever hanging clothes behind kitchen stoves to dry more quickly, when it is better to let them dry slowly than to be consumed by fire.

As in house cleaning, spring is the ideal time to campaign against fire losses, according to Commissioner Riley. This is the period when oil-burner permits are renewed. And it is the time when attics and cellars have been cluttered during the family's winter hibernation. Thorough inspections by experts can be completed within 15 minutes in one- and two-family dwellings.

Belmont to Honor The Constitution

The 150th anniversary of the United States Constitution will be celebrated by the Town of Belmont tonight and tomorrow with a bonfire, parade and speech-making.

The bonfire will be lit tonight at the Concord Avenue playground. The parade will start at Waverley Square at 3:30 tomorrow afternoon. Representative Hamilton Fish, of New York, will speak at exercises in the High School tomorrow evening.

London Ancients Coming to Boston

Courtesies exchanged by ancient military groups of the United States and Great Britain last summer will be renewed this year, when 100 members of the Honorable Artillery Company of London pay a visit to Boston in June.

The Londoners will repay a visit paid to them last summer by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts. The Boston group at that time was helping to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the British unit. This year, the Englishmen will join in observing the 300th anniversary of their American counterpart.

Rhode Island Awaits Action On Bank Night

Farley's Ruling Calling It 'Lottery' Studied by Officials

Other Decisions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 18—Rhode Island's law enforcement authorities today were in a muddle over what to do about "Bank Night" now that Postmaster General James A. Farley has ruled it a lottery.

Postal officials here awaited an official ruling from Washington today before acting to bar from the mails publications and other matter to advertise such affairs which have attracted large gatherings here during the winter months.

The "Bank Night" became popular as a way to attract patrons to second run theaters in the outlying districts of Providence, Pawtucket, Woonsocket and East Providence, after State laws had eliminated the major prize and caused the so-called "Bingo" and "Beano" parties to lose their popularity. Some of the largest markets also have conducted "Bank Night" to attract crowds.

Hartigan Ready to Aid

Attorney General John P. Hartigan voiced the opinion that the "Bank Night" was a lottery and said that his Deparment would back up any police action against them.

Providence police, however, look at the matter differently. A short time ago they raided an Olneyville market and arrested the promoters of an alleged business promotion scheme of this type. Judge Maurice Robinson, in Sixth District Court, held that "Bank Night" was not a lottery.

The comment of the Bureau of Police and Fire was: "The court decided against us. We have no comment to make."

Vermont Decision

Attorney General Hartigan said that a defense offered by the operators is that the participants do not actually pay for the privilege of taking part in the chance for cash prizes. He said that a register is often put in the theater lobby where patrons may register free of charge. This list is used for drawing of tickets for winners of accumulated sums, he said.

However, the Supreme Court of Vermont, in a recent decision ruled almost directly on this point, Mr. Hartigan said.

The court held, he continued, that the act of putting your name on a register on "Bank Night" contests constituted participating in a lottery, although the privilege was not paid for.

The Attorney General said that this was the position he took and was of the opinion that "Bank Night" was definitely a form of gambling.

Samaria Brings Jewish Refugees

Pledged not to criticize the political regime from which they fled, 24 Jewish refugees, including five children, arrived in the United States yesterday from Germany and Austria.

They are seeking here the religious and civil liberty denied them in the land of National Socialism.

The group, including a well-to-do Austrian manufacturer and a prominent German physician, stopped briefly at East Boston on the Cunard White Star liner Samaria on the way to New York City, where the vessel was due to arrive today.

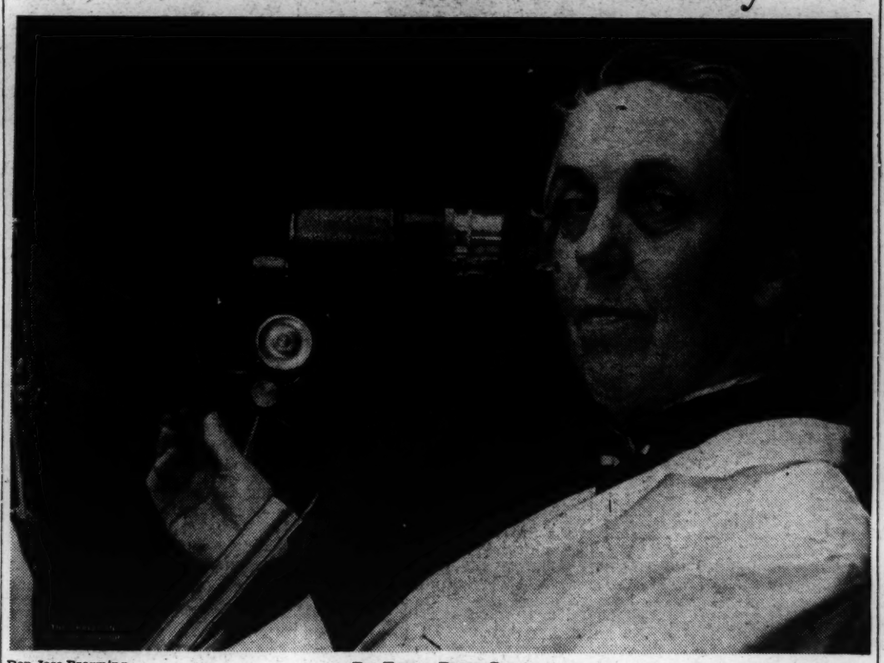
They said they had been persecuted by the Nazis and had been obliged to leave all their property and money behind them, but did not criticize or even mention the name of Reichsführer Hitler.

Before being permitted to leave Germany and Austria, they stated, they had been required to promise they would not assail the regime of Herr Hitler in the United States.

The refugees came here under rules laid down by the State Department after Secretary Cordell Hull announced the United States would receive refugees from Nazified Austria. They will be cared for temporarily by private agencies who are co-operating with Mr. Hull.

Of the 24, four were from Austria and the rest from Germany. They are not the first group to reach these shores since the German-Austrian anschluss. Another group arrived at New York on the Antonia April 5.

Wins Garvan Medal in Chemistry



Don Jose Browning

Dr. Emma Perry Carr

Dr. Carr, Chairman of the Chemistry Department at Mount Holyoke College, Is Rewarded by the American Chemical Society for Work in the Structure of Molecules

Woman Chemist Wins Honor For Developing Fuel

(Continued from Page 1)

ing synthetic aviation and automobile gasoline already in operation together with those now under construction, would amount to some 550,000,000 gallons annually. So common have the new types of "manufactured" gasoline become, that those closely associated with the industry hardly speak of "oil" or "petroleum," but of hydrocarbons, which includes a whole list of new laboratory-built molecules, combinations of carbon and hydrogen.

Fuels From Gases

The "fourth phase" into which the industry is entering, constitutes the answer of the petroleum chemist to the challenge for "an increased supply of gaseous hydrocarbons through cracking," Dr. Frolich said.

"Chemists are now busily engaged in developing methods for their conversion into liquid fuels. These newest developments in the production of motor fuels aim partly in the direction of single compounds which can be blended to give a gasoline of specially desired characteristics, and partly toward the synthesis of mixtures of more or less closely related compounds.

"The practical importance of the synthetic fuels is perhaps best illustrated by the fact that the present 100 octane aviation fuels have made possible a 15 to 30 per cent increase in power for take-off and climbing, and a 20 per cent reduction in cruising fuel consumption.

"It is unnecessary to further emphasize what that means in increased carrying capacity and speed, both for commercial and military aviation. As a matter of fact, there already is a demand for aviation fuel of octane number exceeding 100.

Lead Has Been Big Help

"Tetraethyl lead has been an important factor in the improvement of motor fuel quality. Its antiknock value was discovered 15 years ago. In 1937, 66,000,000 pounds was marketed, sufficient to increase the octane number of the 20,000,000,000 gallons of gasoline sold in the United States by some six or seven points.

"There is a definite trend toward higher octane number, however, as we are reaching these high levels, it is becoming increasingly difficult to continue the upward trend without departing from the petroleum industry's policy of not letting the consumer bear the burden in the form of added cost."

Dr. Frolich briefly described the three earlier phases in the development of motor fuel. The first was that of straight run and natural gasoline. As recently as 20 years ago, 86 per cent of the country's gasoline came from this material. Next the use of heat to "crack" out more fuel and waste less crude oil marked the second phase soon followed by the addition of hydrogen at high pressure to cracked gasoline thus raising the ultimate yield of gasoline from gas oil from something like 65 per cent to 100 per cent.

Easter Week End Has No Motor Fatalities

Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, was still rubbing his eyes at a late hour this morning, following his announcement that the Easter week end from Friday night to Monday morning, Massachusetts highways were entirely free of motor fatalities, the first time that such a week end report has been made in 12 years.

It was back in 1926 when Massachusetts had a previous week end of "no road fatalities," according to the Registry files. Mr. Goodwin attributed the latest success to his drive on speed in which he has enlisted police agencies throughout the Commonwealth. The Easter week-end showing was made more impressive by a comparison with the previous week end's toll of nine fatalities.

Antique Hunters Head for Hartford And N. E. Exhibit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., April 18—For all interested in the field of early American collecting, the prominence of Hartford and Connecticut needs only announcement of the date of the annual antique show to converge the traffic of collectors' cars on this City. That this is an annual occurrence is well known to those who have attended the Southern New England Exposition in the past few years. Beginning today the 1938 session of this enterprise opened to the public, in Foot Guard Hall, and will continue through the week, from 10:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. daily.

A large and representative showing of commercial grades and in all classes of articles, is assured by the mention of exhibitors from not only all the New England states, but from New York and Pennsylvania as well. Forty in number, they include dealers in nearly all kinds of things commonly known as antiques, from crude wood carving and wrought iron, to rare books and choice prints. Many of the latter relate to city, state, or regional subjects.

An instrumental trio will be heard each afternoon and evening; plenty

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Boston Greeter Plans Apple Fete On Tercentennial

Now that the apple growers of Worcester, Mass., plan to hold an annual festival, commencing next September, Louis J. Brems, Boston's Director of Public Celebrations and official greeter, thinks the celebration should be made nationwide.

Next year, he disclosed to reporters at City Hall, will be the tercentenary of the apple in America. It was just 300 years ago, on Oct. 10, 1639, to be exact, that the first apple on this continent was picked by a group of Puritans on Governors Island in Boston Harbor.

Historic Event

"This was a historic event," he proclaimed, with feeling. "It should be marked by all Americans. A great celebration should be held here in the Hub of the Universe."

Reporters, eager to make a big story bigger, if they could, asked what historical authority the Director of Public Celebrations had for his date and place of the first cultivated American apple.

"Quote me," the greeter told them, reassuringly.

When the branches of the apple trees begin to bend under the weight of heavy fruit next September, Worcester County will hold its first "apple festival."

Founder of Industry

With the discovery that "Johnny Appleseed," itinerant founder of the Nation's apple industry, was born in Leominster, Worcester County, in 1774, farmers and business men of this area have incorporated the New England Apple Festival.

A program of parades, pageantry, apple-picking and pie-baking will be held in Worcester and in Leominster in memory of John Chapman, alias "Appleseed," when the fruit has ripened in the orchards of the County.

Co-operating in the event will be the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association, Worcester County Extension Service and Worcester Chamber of Commerce, the incorporators of the Festival.

According to tradition, Mr. Chapman received the cognomen of "Johnny Appleseed" because of his penchant for traveling about carrying a large bag of apple seeds which he distributed to farmers. He is credited with having spread the culture of apple growing throughout the East, the old Northwest Territory, the South and possibly as far west as Iowa.

Burned Craft Exeter Found Not Inspected

Inquiry Reveals Diesel Trawler Not Subject to U. S. Regulation

Boston Today

Trawler Inquiry Opens in Boston

The question of Federal inspection for fishing trawlers was raised today when an official inquiry into the burning and destruction of the Diesel trawler Exeter on Friday disclosed it was not an inspected vessel.

The craft caught fire while moving at full speed on Browns Bank, 70 miles from Seal Island, N. S., and burned so fast that the nine members of the crew escaped with the greatest difficulty.

That the vessel was not inspected, that is, was not subject to Federal regulation, and that none of the crew was licensed, except the master, was testified by the last-named, Capt. James V. Nickerson, at a hearing before officials of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation.

It was brought out by witnesses that under present law no fishing vessels, except steam vessels, are required to be inspected by the Federal Government, and no officers of such ships, except those that are steam-driven, must be licensed.

In this case, the master of the vessel was licensed, although this was not compulsory.

Forman M. Spinney, Chief Engineer of the trawler, who heroically shut off the ship's engines by crawling through the flaming engine room, testified he did not know the cause of the fire. "It might have been due to a packing blowing out on the manifold, thereby allowing a spark or live carbon to drop out," he said. "It might also have been that a spark flew back from a ventilator."

Other testimony showed the vessel was of wood, built in 1930, that the floor of the engine room was of wood and oil-soaked, and that a half-hour before the fire broke out the room had been further sprayed with oil unintentionally when fuel spray nozzles had been tested.

The craft was valued at $36,500.

Dolan Trial Off Until Wednesday

Efforts have been made to "obstruct justice" in the pending trial of Edmund L. Dolan, former Treasurer of Boston, on charges of bribery and corruption, Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle charged today.

Announcing that the trial, scheduled to begin today, had been postponed until Wednesday, Mr. Doyle said he would present petitions to the court on Wednesday asking that certain persons be cited for contempt of court for "obstructing justice."

The Assistant District Attorney did not state who the persons affected were, nor what the specific offense to be charged to them, was.

He was asked, however, if the charges had to do with interfering with witnesses, and replied, "No."

Reporters then asked Mr. Doyle if the charges had to do with influencing jurors.

"I cannot say at this time," he replied.

Judge Frederick W. Fosdick postponed the trial this afternoon after conferring with Mr. Doyle and the three defense attorneys, Timothy F. Callahan, counsel for Mr. Dolan; Francis X. Hurley, attorney for J. Walter Quinn, another defendant, and Bernard J. Killion, attorney for

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Maine Democrats Indorse the New Deal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 18 — If Maine's New Deal Democrats were displeased over their reception at the State convention, they had cause to be much appeased by the platform eventually coming out of

The Week in Maine

it. In plain terms, the Democratic platform gave its endorsement to "the splendid objectives of that great humanitarian, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and his Administration which has so greatly benefited every city and town and hamlet in our State."

Whereas the Republican platform adopted the week before was concise, the Democratic statement might be termed verbose. The labor planks were exceptionally lengthy and showed a liberalism considered by many far beyond the customary Maine conservatism. Outstanding because of its apparent connection with the jailing of Powers Hapgood and other C. I. O. leaders for violation of a Court injunction issued in the shoe strike of last spring, is one plank condemning the use of injunctions in labor disputes and charging their use in such controversies has "denied the workers their civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution."

Appeal to Workers

The detail of the labor plank indicates assistance from labor leaders in its construction and Democratic leaders believe it particularly attractive to the working man. The platform urges minimum wage and maximum hour legislation, a State Labor Relations Board representative equally of labor and capital with one impartial member; inclusion under the unemployment compensation law of firms employing as few as four persons instead of eight as it now provides; stricter inspection of factories and conditions and a more substantial appropriation for an efficient department of labor and industry.

Otherwise particularly noteworthy is the platform's demand for a referendum on the question of abolition of the Governor's Executive Council on the grounds it is "inefficient, unnecessary and an extravagant part of the State Government."

Unlike the G. O. P. platform, no indorsement is given to the gubernatorial candidate. In the face of the unprecedented action of the Republicans in endorsing Gov. Barrows despite a primary fight within the ranks, former Governor Brann, sole candidate for the Democratic

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Laski Sees Fascism as World Menace

Only an American university professor can be impartial these days, Prof. Harold J. Laski explained to the amusement of a packed hall at Ford Hall Forum last night. Many in the audience were students, and Professor Laski, who is now connected with the London School of Economics, and an official in the British Labor Party, was himself a professor at Harvard University just after the World War. He was, in fact, the focal point of a storm at Harvard paralleling the present Granville Hicks controversy—a storm which raged with fury in academic circles and newspaper headlines.

"But I speak to you as British Socialist of the extreme left who is watching with grave apprehension day by day the rapid deterioration of the international position. I believe that a very large part of the future of European democracy is bound up with the victory of the Spanish Government." A year ago, Mr. Laski pointed out, he could have spoken of an independent Austria, of a France governed by the will of the majority, of a Britain governed by a Prime Minister who "after a year of Mr. Neville Chamberlain appears a genuine and understanding figure."

Professor Laski said he would not venture to tell his audience of America's own problems or how they were related to British problems, but he would venture to say that Americans can even now save themselves by their energy and may, if they have the courage, save Europe by their example.

According to Professor Laski, Mr. Neville Chamberlain's government has centered its foreign policy almost exclusively about two main objectives: "self-preservation of the economic interests of the British Empire at whatever price, and self-preservation of European capitalism. These policies have strengthened European fascism. And it appears not unlikely that in a brief period the frontiers of European fascism will be extended by a momentous addition."

Russia is the one power in Europe of which it can be said with truth that her devotion to peace is profound. The British Government may be able to sit in comfort but it must look on at the "spectacle of a European artichoke eaten leaf by leaf by fascism," hoping all the time that in some mysterious way this force may be kept outside of Britain.

England is embarked upon a heavy program of rearmament, yet for what ends is not so certain, Professor Laski said. Not for support of the League of Nations, and evidently not for collective security.

Teachers Save By Co-operative Buying System

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 18—Providence schoolteachers are not being denied any of the comforts of home even though the city has seen fit to delay the return of pay reductions made several years ago. The instructors have learned a few things themselves while they taught pupils reading, writing and 'rithmetic.

Living on salaries reduced 7 per cent, many teachers cast about for a way to make ends meet, and found it apparently in co-operative buying. They banded together to buy coal, tires, and gasoline, thereby gaining a reduction in retail prices. The merchants were glad to help out because they saw more business in sight if more teachers joined the scheme.

According to Miss Marie Howard, president of the Providence Teachers' Association, members of the plan bought coal anywhere from $11.35 to $12.15 a ton. They got furnace oil at 6½ cents a gallon, auto tires at 25 per cent discount, gasoline at 2 cents a gallon discount, automobile oil with 20 per cent off, and lubrication service at 10 per cent discount.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Intermittent showers are probable tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer tonight, with the lowest temperature near 50 degrees; moderate southwesterly winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday, probably showers and slightly warmer tonight and on the coast Tuesday.

Vermont: Showers tonight and probably Tuesday morning; somewhat colder Tuesday and in extreme north portion tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Occasional showers probable tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer tonight.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh winds, mostly southwest; occasional showers tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period April 18 to April 23, 1938, Inclusive

North and Middle Atlantic States: Showers at the beginning of the week, again after the middle; rising temperature the first part of the week, cooler toward the end.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	55	47	Minneapolis	46	44
Bermuda	84	60	New Orleans	70	68
Chicago	58	56	New York	52	50
Denver	50	50	Norfolk	62	60
Helena	60	56	Philadelphia	60	56
Kansas City	58	58	St. Louis	60	60
Los Angeles	68	66	San Francisco	58	58
Miami	74	72	Washington	62	56

A-7:10 a. m., E. S. T., April 18.
B-Minimum, April 17.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 1:44 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Tuesday, 1:53 a. m.; henght 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles by 6:57 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Eye on the Sparrow," by Maxwell Seiser. Comedy presented by Girvan Higginson. Starring Catharine Doucet. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday 2:30.

Colonial—
"The Women," by Clare Boothe. Comedy presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Lois Wilson, Alice Buchanan, Celeste Holm and Effie Afton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Wilbur—
"The Man From Cairo," by Ivan Noe. Presented by Dan Goldberg, Joseph Buloff, Helen Chandler and Viola Roache. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Movies

Repertory and Medford Square—
Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur in "The Plainsman." Also Paul Muni and Miriam Hopkins in "The Woman I Love." Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m.

Metropolitan—
"In Old Chicago" featuring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Tip-Off Girls," with Mary Carlisle, Lloyd Nolan and Roscoe Karns. 11:05, 2:10, 5:30, 8:35.

Keith Memorial—

William Powell and Annabella in "The Baroness and the Butler." 10 a. m., 12:30, 3, 5:25, 7:50, 10:20. Stage: Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.

Radio Programs—Page 10

State and Orpheum—
"Girl of the Golden West," starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Both theaters: 11:10 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 9:55. Also "No Time to Marry," with Richard Arlen, Mary Astor and Lionel Stander. Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 1:35, 5:10, 8:45.

Hub—
Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur in "The Plainsman." 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. Also "Hideaway Girl," with Martha Raye. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Her Jungle Love," featuring Dorothy Lamour. Fenway: 1:10, 4:05, 7, 10. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. Also "Island in the Sky," with Gloria Stuart Michael Whalen and Paul Kelly. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

Uptown—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 1:38, 3:45, 5:42, 7:59, 10:06. Quintupland." 1:10, 3:17, 5:24, 7:31, 9:38.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." Daily 1, 3:30 and 8. Sunday, April 24, two showings, 6 and 8:30. Tomorrow: 10 a. m., 4, 3:30, 7, and 9:30.

Brookline Village—
Wallace Beery in "The Bad Man of Brimstone." 3:20, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Beg, Borrow or Steal," starring Frank Morgan. 2, 5, 8.

South Station Theater—
"Film Parade," "Land of the Incas," "Life of the Betta Fish," "Romance of Louisiana," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Boston—
"Midnight Intruder," with Louis Hayward, Barbara Read, Eric Linden and J. C. Nugent. 11:23 a. m., 2:15, 5:09, 8:01, 10:22. Stage: "French Follies of 1938," with Count Berni Vici.

Strand—
Carole Lombard and Fredric March in "Nothing Sacred." Also "I Met My Love Again," starring Joan Bennett.

Coolidge Corner—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 2:20, 4:17, 6:14, 8:11, 10.08.

Scollay and Modern—
"Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," starring Claudette Colbert and Gary Cooper. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Modern: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Mr. Moto's Gamble," starring Peter Lorre. Scollay: 11:40 a.m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:20. Modern: 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.

Exeter—
Adolphe Menjou, and the Ritz Brothers in "The Goldwyn Follies." 2:50, 5:50, 8:50. Also "The Jury's Secret," with Fay Wray and Kent Taylor. 1:50, 4:50, 7:50.

Fine Arts—
Charles Boyer and Danielle Darrieux in "Mayerling" 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. "Mickey Mouse." 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.

University—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 1:45, 4:05, 6:15, 8:30. Tomorrow continuous from 9 a. m.

Tremont—
"Manhattan Melodrama," starring William Powell and Myrna Loy. Also Robert Montgomery in "Ever Since Eve." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Other Events

Jordan Hall—
"Utopia Limited," presented by the Gilbert & Sullivan Association of Boston University. 8:15.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Last of the series of Monday concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Mrs. Sayward will give another of her guidance lectures on English Rooms. 11 a. m.

Pump Priming Theme of New Play

The Arts in Boston

Pump priming in the domestic field is the theme of "Eye on the Sparrow," a new comedy by Maxwell Selser, which Girvan Higginson presented Saturday night at the Plymouth Theater.

Having dissipated her fortune, Barbara Thomas undertakes to rehabilitate the family by spending. There is nothing to spend, but she contrives to spend it, even when turned out of her home to live in a two-room apartment in Greenwich Village. Of course the scheme works, because Barbara is one of those flibbertigibbets who always get their foolish way—in the theater.

Mr. Selser has given himself the advantage of using most of the stock characters and many of the stock situations of comedy. He has written some clever lines. One of them, something about a Republican being supposed to stand on his own feet, especially pleased the first-night audience. He has also written some dull dialogue and some tedious scenes.

With a good deal of revision and a smarter production the piece might be amusing. For the performance has fewer virtues than the play. Catherine Doucet's sojourn in Hollywood does not appear to have benefited her acting. She seemed to have an uncertain grasp of the role or even the lines of Barbara. Edgar Stehli's butler was the most believable of the characters. Perce Benton and Edward Fielding brought authority to the parts of two elderly gentlemen. Montgomery Clift is an attractive lad with a flair for the stage. Katherine Deane is a pretty girl. Other players are Barry Sullivan, Philip Ober, Leslie King, Stiano Braggiotti, Dorothy Francis and Francesca Lenni.

Harry Ellerbe evidently has not got his hand in as yet as a director. The pace lags, the timing is poor, the younger players have not been taught to make their lines heard, and characters are often left standing awkwardly, doing nothing.

L. A. S.

Joseph Buloff

Featured Player in "The Man From Cairo," Opening Tonight at the Wilbur Theater

"The Children's Crusade"

The Handel and Haydn Society, while an organization of many years' existence, as its president, Courtenay Guild, told the audience at Symphony Hall last night, is nevertheless up-to-date in its style of performance. Presenting "The Children's Crusade" of Pierné, with a chorus of young folk from the Brookline schools and an orchestra of Boston Symphony men assisting, it put itself into the town's annals as at the top of choral achievement, thanks to good voices, correct balance of parts, and on the side of the conductor, Thompson Stone, mastery of the platform mechanism, knack at selecting soloists, and gift for interpretation of a complex score.

A singing society that is in key with the times set before the public a work that remarkably responds to the mood of today. For in a period like the present, when the coming generation of the whole world in one way or another is on crusade, Pierné's cantata has something especial to tell—more than it had, indeed, at the particular moment of its composition 35 or more years ago. No doubt the Boston University School of Religious and Social Work, under whose auspices the concert was given, took this into account and purposely turned attention back to a strange movement of the Middle Ages, to show how strange and mystical things associated with youth are, in spite of all realism and modernness. When Pierné wrote the "Crusade," everybody thought he was merely doing something historic and picturesque; they scarcely realized that he was by the same token prophetic. Truth was, probably, Pierné liked children and gardens and the waters of the Mediterranean. Composing music about them, he was sure enough to hit on a subject that would stand wear and that would possess classic durability.

Not too many were there to hear, but those who attended took away something to remember. The solo artists—special note for the tenor's narration about the sea, and the baritone's story of the star that was drowned—were: Agnes Davis, Olive Appleton, and Blanche Haskell, sopranos; Ernest McChesney, tenor; and Walter Kidder, baritone. William B. Burbank, trainer of the children, assisted as organist.

W. P. T.

"Tip-Off Girls"

"In Old Chicago," previously reviewed in this newspaper, is the big blaze at the Metropolitan Theater this week. Loud, long and lusty, it crackles a melodramatic, amoral obligato on the days when Chicago was a matchbox of frame dwellings governed by the owner of the town's most prominent saloon. Alice Brady, Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, Don Ameche, Andy Devine, Tom Brown, Brian Donlevy, Phyllis Brooks and Berton Churchill are prominent in the cast of a production which is replete to the last spectacular spark with the showmanship for which Darryl Zanuck is famous.

In the relatively quiet afterglow of the second feature, the Metropolitan is presenting "Tip-Off Girls." If every large production were as successful in its large way as this small one is in its small way, movie makers would be in a much more defensible position. Great trucks hurtling through the night are exciting enough subjects in themselves and in "Tip-Off Girls," they provide the substantial properties for a fast-moving story. It concerns the round-up of J. Carroll Naish's hi-jacking gang by Lloyd Nolan and Roscoe Karns. The title refers to the feminine accomplices who inform hijackers of valuable cargoes being shipped over the highways. Because of the violence and sordidness of its characters and atmosphere, "Tip-Off Girls" is not for the immature. Nor, for that matter, is "In Old Chicago."

J. D. B.

Ban on Fireworks Sale in Worcester Urged on Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., April 18—A petition, supported by a number of the City's leading civic organizations, asking that the public sale of fireworks be banned in this city for a period of one year has been filed with the City Council by the Worcester Safety Council.

The order states that whereas a ban on the public sale of fireworks is desirable as a means of curbing the city's annual toll of fatalities and injuries on the Fourth of July, that permits may be issued to organizations to give properly supervised fireworks exhibitions.

Limiting the length of the prohibition to one year and allowing exhibitions by organizations is a new move on the part of the Safety Council to win over those members of the City Council who defeated similar petitions in the past two years. Officers of the Safety Council are satisfied that if the banning of the public sale of fireworks is tried for one year, the results will be such that no trouble will be encountered in getting the members of the City Council to pass similar orders in the future.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Drawings by Thomas Rowlandson. Through May 15. Also Egyptian objects.

Germanic Museum—Modern German Sculpture. Through April 29.

Federal Art Gallery—Index of American Design exhibition. Through April 23.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, music at 2; admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Charles D. Childs Gallery—Exhibition of Kaethe Kollwitz's prints and drawings. Through April.

Castano Galleries—Exhibition of Italian Renaissance paintings and sculpture.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open 9 to 5; except Sundays and legal holidays. Comparative survey of Museum Developments in prints and photographs. Through April 30. Opening April 20: "The Horse: Its Significance in Art," by Museum Work and Problems Course.

Doll & Richards—Exhibition of "Arrangements" by Harold F. Lindergreen. Through April 23.

Children's Museum—Open daily except Mondays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 5. Admission free. Natural Science Exhibits. Dolls. New exhibit of four extinct birds. Special exhibit of Mexico showing arts, crafts and costumes. Through April .

Wellesley College Art Museum—Exhibition of sculpture by Chana Orloff. Through May 7.

Women's City Club—Members' annual exhibition of paintings, sculpture and stained glass. Through April.

Yamanaka & Co.—Exhibition of Japanese Screens of the 17th and 18th centuries.

Twentieth Century Association—Paintings, water colors, drawings and handcraft by members of the association. Through April 29.

New Gallery—Exhibition by William E. Bryant. Through April 22.

Guild of Boston Artists—Exhibition of paintings by Aidro T. Hibbard. Through April.

Boston Athenaeum—Historical survey of the Art of Reproducing Paintings in Color.

Goodman-Walker—Exhibition of drawings and paintings by Donald Carlisle Greason. Through April 23.

Boston Public Library—Prints lent by Mrs. Charles Whitmore. Through April 23. Also paintings of Eben F. Comins. Through May 7.

Copley Society—Exhibition of flower and pastel paintings by Margaret Potter. Through April 29.

Vose Galleries—Paintings by Frank Vining Smith. Also water colors by T. Mitchell Hastings. Through April.

Boston Art Club—Paintings by the Business Men's Art Club of Boston. Through April.

Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings by Henkes and Aimee Lamb. Also Caricatures by Natalie Hays Hammond.

Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Mondays

Short-Wave Programs

For Tuesday, April 19

Paris—8:30 a. m.—"The Visage of Beauty" and "Madame de Seyigne," sketches. TPA2, 19.6 m., 15.24 meg.

Tokyo—4:45 p. m.—Musical Selections. JZJ, 25.4 m., 1.80 meg.; JZI, 31.4 m., 9.53 meg.

Paris—5:15 p. m.—Gramophone Records. TPA4, 25.6 m., 11.72 meg.

Berlin—6 p. m.—Light Music. DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.

London—6:40 p. m.—"Empire Variety Theater"; "The Gang Smasher"; drama; news; Egon Petri, pianist. GSP, 19.6 m., 15.31 meg.; GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.

Boston—7:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature"; Patriots' Day program; garden talk. WIXAL, 49.6 m., 6.04 meg.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News; Tuesday Symphonies; "Muranese Glass," talk. 2RO, 31.1 m., 9.63 meg.; IRF, 30.5 m., 9.83 meg.; IQY, 25.21 m., 11.90 meg.

Prague—8 p. m.—Variety; Esperanto; Czechoslovak National Character (English talk). OLR4A, 25.3 m., 11.84 meg.; OLR5A, 19.7 m., 15.33 meg.

Caracas—8:45 p. m.—Musical Trio. YV5RC, 31.7 m., 5.8 meg.

Berlin—8:45 p. m.—"The German Dance Stage," an innovation of the Third Reich. DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.

London—9:20 p. m.—"America Speaks"; "American Labor," William Green; Royal Air Force Band. GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.

Safety of Ship Often Rides With Man in the Crow's Nest

Glimpses Behind the Scenes On Steamships

Fifth of Six Articles

By Leon Stone

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Fog banks ahead, sir!"

The message was spoken through the tube leading from the navigating bridge to the skipper's quarters.

The captain of the ocean greyhound had just turned over command to the first officer and sought a few moments' rest. But the magic word "fog" brought him back to the bridge in jig time, for the sense of responsibility rests heavily on the shoulders of all skippers, more especially those in charge of big passenger liners.

"Post the look-out," was his first order. And, almost as if the order had been anticipated, a rugged-looking seaman so heavily bundled in extra clothing that he appeared more like a robust Santa Claus than an agile, slim man of the sea, soon strode to the fo'ard rigging, and started aloft. A second man came out of the fo'c'sle, started toward the bow of the ship and took up his post as near to the prow as he could get.

Pea-Soup Fog

Peering ahead, the skipper watched the fog roll in over the bow, blanketing the entire ship and cutting visibility to zero. It was typical "pea-soup" fog. The skipper pushed down the lever of the engine room telegraph and the ship's speed immediately diminished. The deep-throated blast of the whistle broke the stillness and was repeated again and again.

It was high 12—eight bells ship's time—and the striking of the bell on the bridge was echoed by eight strokes on the deck bell, as the fo'ard lookout cried "eight bells."

A solitary passenger, braving the penetrating dampness of the fog by coming on deck, was fascinated by the rapidity of the change from what he had come to feel was ordinary routine on ship board, to a beehive like activity by the ship's personnel and an air of tension on all sides. To him, every one seemed unnecessarily brusque and too busy to pay attention to even a salutation. What he did not know was that this was the discipline upon which the safety of the ship and those on board depended.

When Discipline Counts

To this passenger, the long, deep blasts of the whistle, coming with the regularity of clock work, was more intriguing than annoying. No other sound broke the tense silence—awe inspiring perhaps, yet thrilling to the lone passenger—and the impressive efficiency of the officers and men, each intent on their own particular tasks aroused admiration of the landsman.

Making his way to the boat deck—as high as he could go—the lone passenger found himself and the steamer completely isolated by fog. The decks were as wet and slippery as if a heavy rain had fallen. Gazing toward the crow's nest—the tiny-appearing, semicircular box-like "foothold" at the cross trees of the foremast—he saw the bulky form of the man that had started aloft with the first sign of fog.

A faint voice was heard, muffled by the fog, "vessel two points off the port bow." But it was loud enough on the navigating bridge, brought there through a speaking tube. Several short, sharp blasts from the whistle, a quick veer to starboard, and the tall sides of the steel vessel glided past the ghost-like form of a fishing smack, hove to in the fog. To the passenger it looked as if there was only inches to spare but there was no excitement. Nothing had happened. None on board but the officers, the look-out and the lone passenger even knew that the liner had come close to a fisherman and nothing was ever said. In a moment the fisherman was lost to view in the fog.

Clear Weather Again

An hour later the big vessel shot out into clear weather as quickly as the fog had rolled in a short time before. Normalcy was restored, passengers ventured out for a turn around the deck, or played shuffleboard. From aloft descended the heavily clothed look-out, glad to get out of the extra apparel.

Stepping off the last of the rat-lines which serve as "ladder rounds" for the shrouds, the "A. B." moved toward the fo'c'sle. The lone passenger hailed him, in blissful ignorance of the rule forbidding the crew to mingle with or talk to passengers.

"You must have had plenty of excitement and thrills during your career at sea," began the passenger, whose advances met a rather cold reception. But the passenger persisted. "Can you tell me your most interesting experience?" he asked.

The hardy and gruff old mariner gazed at the passenger a moment, then remarked "Wall, I'm not much for gallivanting 'round on shore. I stick pretty close to the ship. Nawthin much happens on a ship." And with that he was gone.

A Marine Interview

But the passenger, unsatisfied, sought out the purser to see if he could not learn more of him who sits in the crow's nest. A petty officer was consulted and the passenger's request was passed along. A meeting was arranged and the seaman, having permission to talk to a passenger, was less frigid.

A look-out, the passenger learned, sits in the crow's nest from sundown to sunup, and also during daylight hours when there is any fog, haze, snow or heavy rain to interfere with visibility.

It's a far cry from the days of the old square riggers, when the man in the crow's nest depended on the strength of his voice to inform the helmsman of what he saw to the modern steamers with electric bell signal to the bridge and a speaking tube.

In earlier years, the man in the crow's nest cried out the bells of marine time as each half hour passed with the added information "All's well." Today he merely presses the button that rings a bell on the bridge and reports through the tube the slightest thing that comes within his vision. A vessel, a mast, a whiff of smoke from some distant craft, a sail, a light at night, all are faithfully reported.

In modern days the fo'ard lookout from the fo'c'sle head cries out the bells and at night, adds "Lights are bright" for it is a part of his duty to keep an eye on the riding lights of the vessel—not easily seen from the bridge—and assure the navigating officers that the red light on the port side, the green on the starboard, and the white at the masthead, are all functioning properly.

The man in the crow's nest has a monotonous but highly essential task.

And the work is not without its humor. The story is told of a one-time whaler, now on a passenger ship as lookout man, who had just taken up his post. Twilight was fast turning into night. Off to port he sighted an upright pillar of water. "Thar she blows!" he cried, "three points off the port bow." It proved to be a water spout. And to this day the lookout is not allowed to forget the incident.

Conversation lagged a moment and the passenger asked why a lookout man wore so much clothing. "It's bitter cold up there," said the A. B. "With fog often so thick you can hardly see the deck below, the dampness penetrates the closest woven fabric. Safety of the ship and perhaps all those aboard sometimes depends on the lookout. And personal comfort must never interfere with duty.

Important to Safety

"Our job is to stare steadily into fog or sweep the horizon if it's a clear night. In fog, the slightest change in hue or density may be of vital importance. It may indicate the presence of a mast on a vessel in our path.

"Sometimes a haze hangs low over the sea or a steam-like vapor rises from the water after a sudden change of temperature. Then the man in the crow's nest can see a mast top or even a funnel before it is visible from the deck.

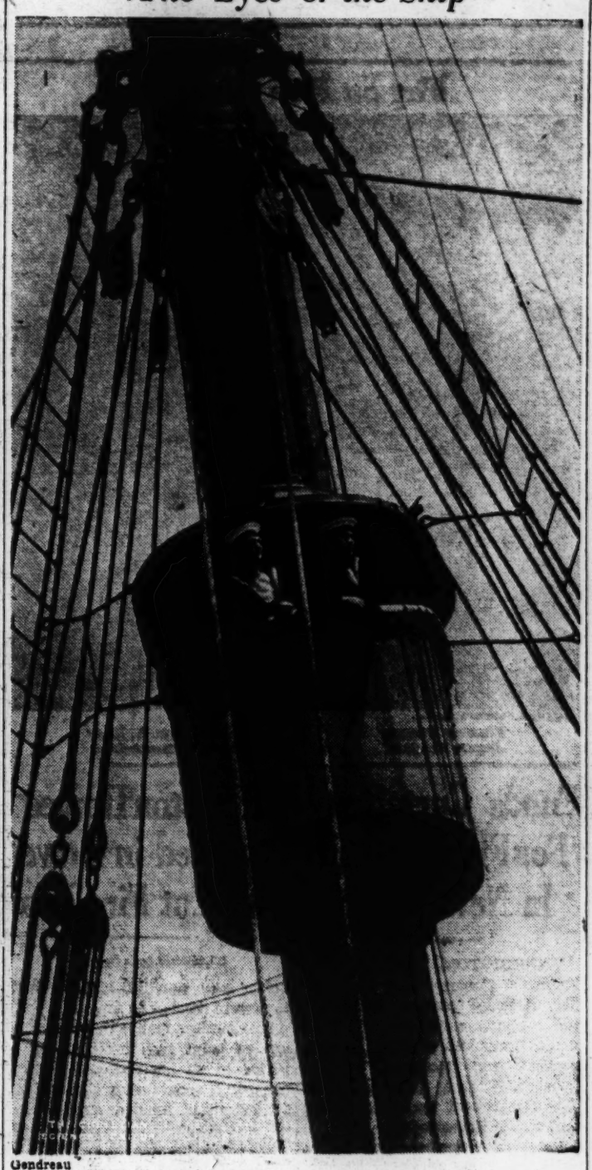
"Crossing the Grand Banks is the toughest. Most always there's fog there and with icebergs, fishing boats and what not, it's a man's job. I've seen many a close call—but a miss is as good as a mile, as they used to say back home in Lancashire."

The passenger, anxious to hear more, asked if the lookout was aloft very long at a time. "The lookout is on watch four hours at a stretch, twice in 24 hours—if it's a foggy day. When night watch alone is necessary, three men split the work, each being on duty four hours.

"It's most time to stand my next watch now. Seven bells just struck. I go on at eight bells. Can't tell you any more now. Got to bundle up." Turning to go, he heard the pasenger's parting shot about possibility of promotion to a better job.

Possibly the hardy A. B. failed to grasp the question. Or, perhaps, he was in for a bit of quaint fun. But he replied, as he disappeared down the long passageway, "Naw, I've been at the top a long time. I sit in the crow's nest."

The 'Eyes' of the Ship



Gendreau

The Lookouts in the Crow's-Nest

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Dance Interlude; news.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:15 The Boston Hour..	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"....	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 "Stepmother" ...	"The Singing Lady"....	Jack Armstrong	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45 "Hilltop House" ...	Rakov's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie....	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"...
6:00 News; sportshots ..	News; Dance Revue....	Yankee News Service...	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 Rhythm Revue ...	The Revelers: quartet	Fred Hoey's Roundup...	Dinner concert	Italian review .....
6:30 Boake Carter; news	Sport comment	"Let's Celebrate"	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 "Lum and Abner" ...	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program ..	"Music Is My Hobby"...	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Arthur Godfrey ...	Collegiate Reporter	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch..	Al Jahn's Orchestra....	"Five Star Final"...
7:30 Eddie Cantor; orchestra; comedy .	Rose Marie, songs.....	Soloists; orchestra	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Sandor's Gypsies .....
7:45	Popular music	Sport commentator		"Pianoleers" .....
8:00 Lou Holtz; Ted Husing; music ...	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Burns and Allen; Jan Garber's Orchestra ..	Baseball interviews	"The Wordcaster" .....
8:15	Ruby Newman's Orch.		Baseball interviews	Vocalists; piano .....
8:30 Pick and Pat; comedy; soloists; orch.	"Those We Love"; dramatic serial	Richard Crooks; orchestra; chorus	Testimonial dinner to Rep. Francis X. Coyne	Vocalists; orchestra ...
8:45			Commentator	Commentator .....
9:00 Theater; H. Marshall; G. Fosterick;	Frank Hodek's Orch...	Phil Spitalny and His	New Haven Symphony	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
9:15	Frank Hodek's Orch...	Girls; soloist	Orchestra; David Stanley Smith, conductor;	Piano and organ duet..
9:30 Deanna Durbin, in 'Mad About Music'	NBC piano duo.	Network speakers		Amateur Hour .....
9:45	Sen. Rush Holt, W. Va.	Network speakers	organ; vocalists	Amateur Hour .....
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	String ensemble	Marek Weber's Orch.;	"True or False".....	Amateur Hour .....
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	String ensemble	soloists; quartet	"True or False".....	Amateur Hour .....
10:30 Comment; music .	Nati. Forum: Jesse H.	"For Men Only"; Van	Pageant of Melody;	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 "Song Shop"	Jones, RFC Chairman.	Steeden's Orchestra ..	Henry Weber's Orches-	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; sport comment .	Yankee News Service...	tra; soloist	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
11:15 Jim. Dorsey's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Poet's Corner .....
11:30 Art Kassel's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	John Long's Orchestra.
11:45 Art Kassel's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Pancho's Orchestra ...	John Long's Orchestra.

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety ..	News; Musical Clock...	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:30 Rhythm Romance'	"Musical Clock"	"Neapolitan Serenata"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music .	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup" ...	News Service	Musical Timetable ....
8:15 Caroline Cabot ...	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organ concert	Musical Timetable ....
8:30 Radio Almanac ...	"Mac and Moore".....	Network program	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable ....
8:45 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	Network program	Rhythm Orchestra ...	Musical Timetable ....
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It".....	"Houseboat Hannah" ..	Food talk	Gospel songs .....
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It".....	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Fashions; beauty .....
9:30 "The Road of Life"	"Breakfast Club"; popular orch.; soloists....	"Variations".....	Merry-Go-Round	"Italian Echoes" .....
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"Widder Jones"; sketch.	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy" .....
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Drama and music.....	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch .	Singing Strings	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Myrt and Marge...	"Margo"; sketch	"John's Other Wife" ..	First game, Boston Red	Studio speaker .....
10:30 Emily Post	"Terry Regan"; sketch.	Just Plain Bill, sketch.	Sox vs. New York base-	Variety Hour .....
10:45 "High Hatters"....	Home Forum	Dramatic sketch	ball game, at Fenway	"Shopping With You"...
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"David Harum"; sketch	Park	"Shopping With You"...
11:15 "Rhythmaires"...	"Women and News"...	Backstage Wife; sketch	First game, Boston Red	Request matinee .....
11:30 Big Sister; sketch.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Home Economist	Sox vs. New York base-	Request matinee .....
11:45 Aunt Jennie stories	Edw. MacHugh, hymns.	"Mystery Chef"	ball game, at Fenway	Home Circle talk .....
12:00 Commentator	News; features; Noon-day Revue; music....	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	Park	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 "The Goldbergs"...		"The O'Neills"	Red Sox vs. New York	Italian radio review....
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program.	Music; weather .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"...	Italian music program.	"The Monitor News"...
1:00 Betty and Bob ..	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news ...	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15 Hymn recital	Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	N. E. Conservatory	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30 Grimm's Daughter.	Matinee Melodies	"The Hemingways" ...	N. E. Conservatory	Harmony team .....
1:45 Valiant Lady; sk..	Commentator	Don Van Wart, pianist.	Music for the School..	Dean Dickson, songs...
2:00 "Ma Perkins"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Way Down East".....	Piano soloist	Duo, songs .....
2:15 "The O'Neills"...	"Let's Talk It Over"...	"Musical Roundup" ...	"Reveries"; music	Dave Ballentine, songs
2:30 Studio speaker ..	NBC Music Guild.....	Household talk	Sport reports	Don Venice's String Ensemble .....
2:45 To be announced..	NBC Music Guild.....	"School for Wives"...	Sport reports	
3:00 News Service	U. S. Marine Band....	Pepper Young's Family.	"Musical Journal" ...	Program for Blind.....
3:15 Dance music	U. S. Marine Band....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Jean King, songs ...	Federal Theater .....
3:30 Voters' program ..	U. S. Marine Band....	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Second game, Red Sox	Sport reports .....
3:45 Violinist	U. S. Marine Band....	"The Guiding Light"...	vs. New York baseball	Sport reports .....
4:00 Chas. Hector's Or.	Stocks; feature	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	game	"Rhythm and Stuff"....
4:15 Rhythm Romance ..	Club Matinee: variety..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Second game, Red Sox	Vocal varieties .....
4:30 To be announced..	Club Matinee: variety	Commentator	vs. New York baseball	Harmony team .....
4:45 "Party"; music ..	Club Matinee: variety..	"The Road of Life"...	game	Variety sports review...
5:00 Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch..	Sport matinee	Variety sports review...
5:15 Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"...	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"....	"Jack Armstrong".....	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:45 "Hilltop House"...	King's Jesters' Orch.	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"...
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue ...	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 Dinner music	"Dance Revue".....	Fred Hoey's Roundup.	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review..
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sports commentator ..	Musical Rendezvous ...	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 "Rhythm Revue" ..	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendesvous	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program ..	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood news ..	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Harvard speaker	"Five Star Final"...
7:30 Helen Mencken in	Dorothy Thompson ...	Commentator	Dramatized news	Detective Drama .....
7:45 "Second Husband"	Vivian Chiesa, soprano.	Garden Club	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	Detective Drama .....
8:00 Edw. G. Robinson;	Madriguera's Orchestra.	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Morton Gould's Orch...	"The Wordcaster" ....
8:15 Claire Trevor; sk.	Madriguera's Orchestra.	vocal group	Morton Gould's Orch..	Success stories .....
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha	"Beyond Dark Hills."	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet; drama .	Vocalist; orchestra ...
8:45 Raye; orchestra ..	dramatic sketch	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet; drama .	News commentator ....
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang:	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	"Melody Land"	Variety Hour .....
9:15 comedy; soloist; or	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	terviews	"Johnson Family"; sk.	Variety Hour .....
9:30 Benny Goodman's	NBC Jamboree	Fibber McGee and Com-	"Music by"; Jay Free-	Variety Hour .....
9:45 Orch.; quartet	NBC Jamboree	pany	man; Benay Venuta..	Variety Hour .....
10:00 "Time to Shine";	NBC Jamboree	California Concert	Banquet speakers	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15 Hal Kemp orch.	NBC Jamboree	California Concert	Banquet speakers	Gypsy Orchestra .....
10:30 Howard Phillips ..	Ricardo's Music	"Hollywood Gossip" ..	"The Witch's Tale";	Gypsy Orchestra .....
10:45 Studio speaker ..	Ricardo's Music	Talk, Dale Carnegie....	dramatic sketch	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; Roundelay	News Service	Development of Music.	Joe Frasetto's Orch....
11:15 Abe Lyman's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Yankee Weather Service	Billy Losser's Orchestra	Joe Frasetto's Orch....
11:30 Buddy Rogers' Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Irwin Gilbert orchestra	Leo Reisman orchestra.	"Road to Fame".....
11:45 Buddy Rogers' Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Irwin Gilbert Orchestra	Leo Reisman orchestra.	"Road to Fame".....

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, April 19

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Maine Democrats Back New Deal And Its Leader

(Continued from Page 9)

nomination expressly requested no endorsement. Some felt the Republican action an infringement on the direct primary.

Dubord to Run

Best news, this week, to Maine Democrats, however, was the announcement by F. Harold Dubord, four times Mayor of Waterville and National Committeeman, that he will enter the Congressional primary from the second district. Mr. Dubord is expected to attract a heavy French vote in the mill centers. Two years ago he ran unsuccessfully in opposition to Governor Barrows but four years ago he ran well against the veteran Republican Senator Frederick Hale and is credited with having been of material assistance to Governor Brann at the polls. Strongly favored by party heads, Mr. Dubord, none the less, will have three opponents in the primary.

Antique

(Continued from Page 9)

of chairs are available for those who wish to listen or rest; ample parking space is reserved around the building. Altogether, generous provisions have been made for the comfortable accommodation of the many well-known collectors and general visitors who have attended in the past in considerable numbers.

The following are the exhibitors for this year, with addresses that those who go antiquing by motor may like to keep for reference:

American Collector, 432 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles H. Brewer, 729 Dixwell Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
Alice L. Brewster, 198 Islington Street, Portsmouth, N. H.
Mrs. Mary E. Cabral, 550 Slocum Road, North Dartmouth, Mass.
The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.
Edith E. Cooke, 103 Wilmington Avenue, Dorchester, Mass.
Oxbow Antique Shop, Newberry, Vt.
H. DeRonck, 2294 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.
Edith M. Downes, 251 Ridgefield Street, Hartford, Conn.
Adolph C. Erichson, 385 Broad Street, Providence, R. I.
Phyllis Ladd Finnigan, 4 Mt. Vernon Street, Winchester, Mass.
Kirkland and Jane Gibson, East Greenwich, R. I.
Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Gould, 141 Williams Street, Portland, Maine.
Gregor's Beaux Art Shoppe, 56 Mulberry Street, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Morton Heberger, 95 Howe Street, New Haven, Conn.
Helen G. Henderson, Hampton, N. H.
Bertha Hevenor, The Barn, Wapping, Conn.
Elizabeth S. Hiscox, 111 Colebrook Street, Hartford, Conn.
Rose Janse, 336 Dudley Road, Newton Center, Mass.
Don M. Jordan, 52 Holden Street, Attleboro, Mass.
Gladys M. Jump, 97 Oakleigh Road, Newton, Mass.
Flora Campbell Koones, 5634 Delafield Avenue, Riverdale, N. Y.
H. D. Leonard, 5 Bishop Avenue, Rumford, R. I.
Livinia's Window, Holliston, Mass.
W. D. Lockwood, 621 Albany Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
Francis Bradbury Marble, 2 Salem Street, Bradford, Mass.
Mrs. Nora March, 84 South Street, Plainville, Mass.
Anna T. Mongeau, 415 Farmington Avenue, Bristol, Conn.
Helen Rutledge, 10 Auburn Road, Wakefield, Mass.
Agusta Heyer Smith, Franklin Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Grace T. Spencer, 8 Chelsea Lane, West Hartford, Conn.
W. E. Stetson, Cromwell, Conn.
G. L. Tilden, State Road, Northboro, Mass.
Camilla J. C. Tracy, Berlin, Conn.
Toby House, Concord, Mass.
Clyde H. Tomlinson, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
Watkins Brothers, Inc., Manchester, Conn.
L. H. Webber, 181 Main Street, Rocky Hill, Conn
H. A. Willard, 39 Mulberry Street, Hartford, Conn.
Eunice Alden Bittinger, Plymouth, Mass.

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In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

the third defendant, Edward J. Supple.

The trial climaxes a long series of investigations dating back to the third term of James M. Curley as Mayor of Boston, and centers about the activities of Mr. Dolan in marketing city bonds during that regime (1930-34).

The three defendants were indicted on criminal charges Oct. 16, 1937, but have made sweeping denials. In addition to the conspiracy charge, Mr. Dolan is accused of larceny and accepting gifts, gratuities and secret profits from Mr. Quinn and Mr. Supple, who are accused of giving the "gifts, gratuities and secret profits."

Plans to Examine Dr. Williams Made

The Executive Council today appointed a committee of three from its membership to choose a doctor to examine Dr. David L. Williams, State Commissioner of Mental Diseases, who was not present at today's Council meeting to repeat and prove his charge that Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly assaulted him on May 18, 1837.

At the same time, one of the foremost legal authorities in Massachusetts, who preferred to remain anonymous, said that the Council has no authority to require any man in or out of State service to undergo a physical examination. In fact, he added, the Council has no right to enter a man's home for questioning should the person object.

The Committee, whose recommendation the Council will vote on at the Wednesday meeting, is made up of Joseph B. Grossman (R) of Quincy, Eugene A. F. Burtnett (R) of Somerville, and Edward T. Collins (D) of Springfield.

Under an order adopted on April 6, Dr. Williams was summoned to appear this morning at 10 o'clock. After waiting half an hour in Room 370 for the Commissioner's arrival, Gov. Charles F. Hurley called the meeting to order.

Earlier in the morning, Mrs. Williams had told T. F. Kane, assistant secretary to the Governor, in a telephone conversation, that Dr. Williams would not be present and would not be represented by counsel.

She also said that Dr. Williams requested the Governor and Council to accept the two statements he had made in writing in March, 1938, charging the assaults by Mr. Kelly.

The Lieutenant Governor was asked by Governor Hurley this morning to come to the Executive Office, but instead went down to Room 370, insisting that he would not be denied the public hearing.

At the hearing, he made a motion which was adopted unanimously, that Mrs. Williams be called on the telephone and asked whether her husband's absence was due to a doctor's orders and if so, request that the doctor's name and address be furnished. This information was secured and it was then that Mr. Kelly moved for the appointment of an impartial physician.

Another order was also adopted to the effect that if the examination shows that Dr. Williams cannot meet with the Council, the Council—if advisable—will go to his home for questioning.

The Lieutenant Governor reasserted his charges that Dr. Williams's accusations were a "disgraceful political frame-up," perpetrated by "an unscrupulous political clique" and that they arose shortly after he (Kelly) had announced his candidacy for Governor.

Tobin Gets Low Borrowing Rate

A new low interest rate on tax anticipation notes was received from Boston today with the sale of notes totalling $4,000,000 at .90 per cent, Mayor Tobin announced.

This interest is believed by treasury department officials to be lowest the city has had for two years. Today's sale is the fourth reduction in interest on "T. A." notes that Mayor Tobin's administration has enjoyed.

The first issue of $3,000,000 sold Jan. 28 brought an interest rate of 1.58 per cent and on each successive series of notes issued since there has been a drop.

Officials at City Hall attributed today's record low interest rate to increasing confidence by Boston banks and financial houses in Mayor Tobin's administration.

New Sea Service To Maine to Open

Ocean travel service between Boston and points in Maine is planned by the Seaboard Navigation Company of Boston, it was announced today. The motor ship Lexington, recently acquired by the Company, is to be used in a new service starting next week, and plans call for two sailings each week in each direction, using just the one boat. Another vessel will be added to the run if business warrants.

John G. Stapler is president of the new company, being formerly connected with the Munson Line. The service will touch Rockland, Bangor and other Penobscot River ports. It is the first one to Maine since 1935, at which time the Eastern Steamship Lines discontinued the famous "Bangor boat," thereby ending a service that was maintained continuously for 99 years.

Soot the Basis Of $50,000 Suit

A suit about soot arose in Federal District Court today when the Turners Falls Fire District filed claims of $50,000 against the Vermont Central Railroad.

Sparks blown from the stacks of its engines caused fires which destroyed trees and deprived the water supply for the District of their protection, it is claimed.

According to Roland H. P. Jacobus, attorney for the Turner Falls Fire District, the plaintiff owns real estate on part of which trees were planted to protect the water supply. Because of the railway company's alleged negligence, sparks from the engines caused the fires which, it is claimed, did $50,000 worth of damage.

The property in question is located in Montague, Franklin County, Massachusetts.

Program Group Of N. E. to Meet

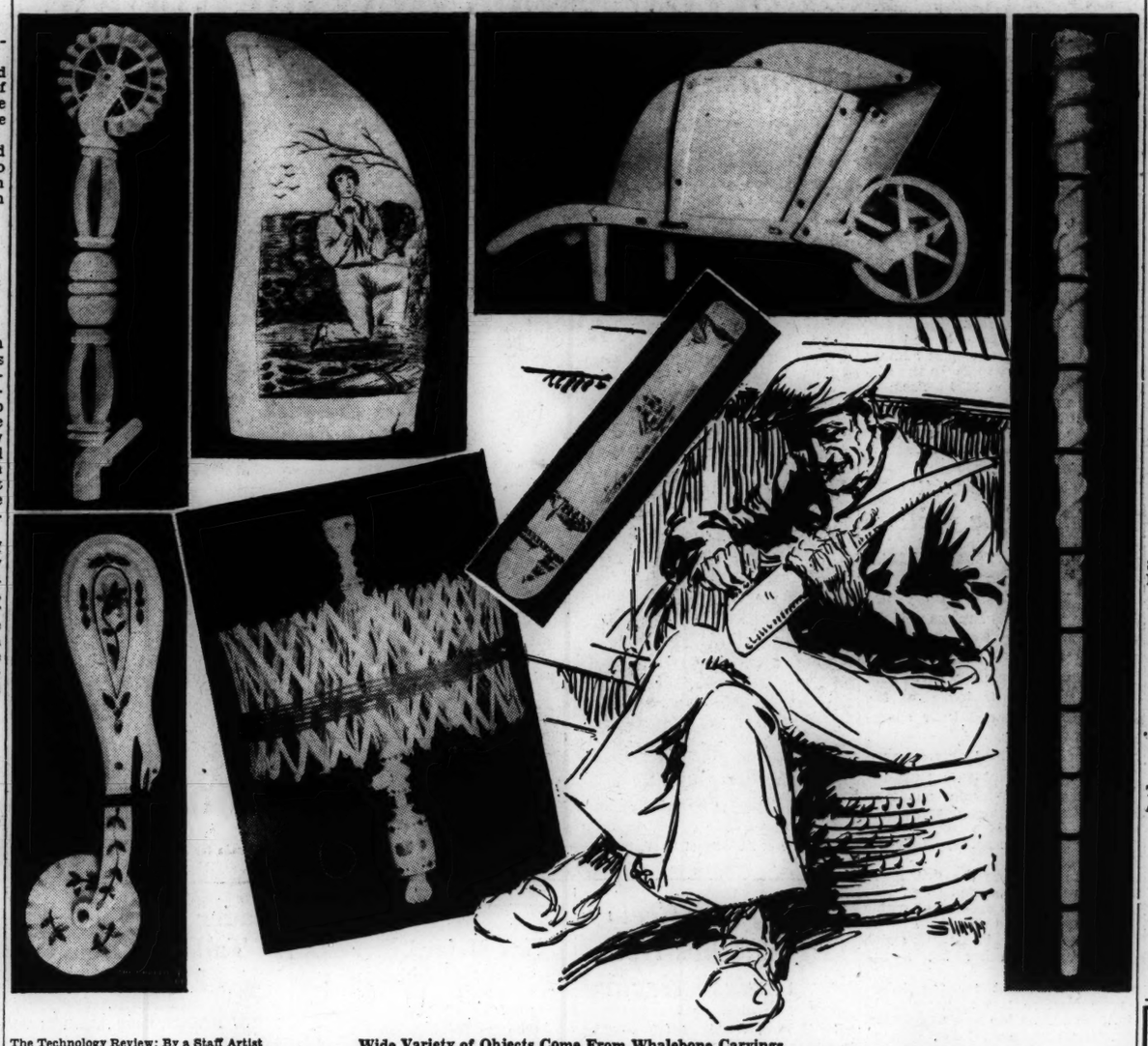
Republicans of New England pointed fingers at each other today with the rejoinder, "Remember, tomorrow at the Hotel Statler." For that is the time when local Republicans will put their heads together for the first time in an all-New England effort to help draft the next Republican platform.

The Republicans meeting at the Statler tomorrow will comprise the regional sub-committee of the national Republican Program Committee. They will help to draft principles upon which the party will found its next battle for the Presidency. Massachusetts members of the sub-committee are Dean Roscoe Pound, President-Emeritus of the Harvard Law School, Senator Sybil H. Holmes of Brookline, Daniel W. MacLean of Jamaica Plain and Charles F. Sprague of Lynn.

Tufts Engineering School to Exhibit

A refrigeration machine, and a foundry pour will feature the exhibits to be seen at the 35th annual Visitor's Night at Tufts Engineering School, Friday, April 22. All departments of the school will be open for inspection by the public. Laboratories will be in operation, apparatus will be demonstrated, and the entire work of the school will be on display.

Whalemen's Leisure Devoted to Art



The Technology Review; By a Staff Artist

Wide Variety of Objects Come From Whalebone Carvings

The Exhibit at M. I. T. in Cambridge, Besides Its Examples of "Scrimshaw" Work Pictured Above, Portrays by Prints and Memorabilia the History of American Whaling. The Drawing of the Whaleman Shows Him Busily at Work Plying a Knife in Carving and Engraving Whalebone

Whaling History Portrayed In Exhibit at Technology

Whales by the hundreds—sperms, rights, bowheads, and humpbacks, not to mention finbacks, California grays, and sulphur-bottoms—enough to brighten the eye of the oldest of whalemen.

All are a'blowin' in the Henry P. Kendall collection of whaling prints and memorabilia currently on exhibition at the Nautical Museum in the Pratt School of Naval Architecture at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The collection is more than the story of the whale, however. It is a portrayal of the history, traditions, and glories of an industry which once furnished the world's artificial illumination, in which were invested some 70,000,000 American dollars, and which during the middle of the last century contributed mightily to the growth and prosperity of New England.

The exhibit recalls the days of Yankee enterprise and success on the seas, when the ports of New England poured canvas to all corners of the world and alone commissioned 700 ships—more than three times the number from foreign countries—to search for whales.

Carving on Whalebone

The collection at Technology is made up of American, French, Dutch, English, and Japanese prints of the industry, implements peculiar to whaling, and scrimshaw. The last, put bluntly, is what whalemen did in their spare time with a piece of whalebone and a jacknife.

Carving on whalebone, however, is not as simple as whittling on a park bench. Nor was it done for the same reasons.

Scrimshaw, itself, is a word of unknown origin, but of definite meaning to whalemen. From captain to cabin boy, it stood for conquest of the largest animal on earth, and the articles made represented adventures past.

According to Arthur C. Watson, Secretary of the Institute's Museum Committee, scrimshaw was born of necessity during long months of monotony and loneliness. Voyages for whales often lasted up to three or four years, with six or eight-month stretches out of sight of land, and with nothing but water and the ship to occupy them.

Art in Wide Variety

And thoughts of whalemen were reflected in their scrimshaw, which saw whalebone and teeth fashioned into pie crimpers, busks, children's toys, spool racks, yarn winders, fancy combs—anything that wives, sweethearts, or the folks at home would enjoy.

In preparing a tooth for carving, Mr. Watson explained, a series of files was used, followed by sandpaper, pumice, and finally the palm of the hand. These operations took as long as the carving itself. All of it was slow work, he said, but no slower than the months at sea, which made scrimshawing the perfect hobby for whalemen.

Among the important items in the Kendall collection are a conventional whaling scene engraved on a large piece of whalebone, a toy wheelbarrow of fine workmanship, and a pair of whale teeth apparently decorated with an attempt at family portraiture.

As for the prints in the collection, some were found to date back to the sixteenth century, embracing most of the whaling tradition.

Whales Are "Poor Sitters"

The whale, Mr. Watson said, was obviously a difficult animal for naturalists to study. Stranded whales become distorted, yet stranded whales were the only sitters for the artist at a time when the techniques both of observing and drawing had not been so well developed as they are today.

The exhibit contains a number of lithographs done by Benjamin Russell, one of the best known of the whaling depicters of the middle of the last century, and includes the "Departure of the Stone Fleet" in 1861, and his series of five pictures illustrating the Arctic Disaster of 1871.

The Stone Fleet, according to Mr. Watson, consisted of ships purchased by the Federal Government, which were loaded with stone and scuttled off Charleston, S. C., in an attempt to close the harbor. The Stone Fleet is symbolic of the beginning of the decline of whaling, for, alarmed by Confederate privateers, shipowners adopted the policy of selling out, a practice which continued throughout the remainder of the century. The series of the 1871 disaster, when 32 whalers were destroyed by the Arctic ice floe, represents another important episode in the declining confidence in whaling.

The collection even includes cartoons based on whaling. One of them depicts a Cockney, evidently displeased with his Government, who is reading an advertisement of an exhibit of a "prince of whales, 95 feet long." "My eyes!" he is saying, "wot a King he'll make!"

Rise and Fall of Industry

The collection is rounded out with representations of the industrial aspects of American whaling, and contains exhibits illustrating the significance of whale products—sperm oil, whale oil, and whalebone. In addition, it contains charts of the rise and fall of the industry, and a series of charts designed to show the distribution of the whale species sought by Yankees.

The whaling industry, Mr. Watson explained, continued in the country at high level until the Civil War. In 1859 petroleum gushed from the earth and whaling began its precipitous decline here.

Between 1857 and 1865 the number of American whalers dropped from 654 to 263. Industrialists weighed the growing scarcity of whales with the cost of outfits, and switched investments to cotton and railroads.

American whaling, he said, lingered into the twentieth century. But even whalebone was being gradually replaced by steel. The last voyages, Mr. Watson declared, were made in the early 1920's, when a slight profit was made out of sperm whales for special lubricants. Now the industry is in the control of other countries.

The exhibit may be seen weekdays from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 2 p. m. until 5 p. m. Saturdays it is open free to the public until 1 p. m. It is not open on Sundays.

In the Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York has come to Boston . . . and if you don't know where, then you surely haven't been down in the vicinity of Arlington and Boylston Streets lately. Because that's where Lamson and Hubbard is located, and they've been more than busy doing things that make their store most outstanding. Not only in their new merchandise, but in their windows as well. In fact, their window displays these days are really something! Millinery under glass . . . and all that sort of thing. Together with beauteous mannequins all done up in dove gray chiffon with wide Roman stripe effects at the waistline . . . most attractive, and decidedly different.

Of course you may always think of Lamson and Hubbard as furriers only . . . but inside you'll find there are plenty of other wearables besides furs. And despite the impression their unusual window displays may give you, their prices aren't really high. We've seen good-looking tailored coats for something like $29 there, and suits for less than $20.

Summer Furniture Is Making Its Bow

Spring is here to stay. We're positive, because Paine Furniture Company has blossomed out with all their summer furniture . . . Deauville gliders, chaise longues on wheels with buggy tops, pagoda umbrellas, stick reed furniture, wheeled love seats, and non-rusting metal pieces. Everything, in fact, that will make your grounds look exclusively ultra!

Tweeds Popular And Variable

The way it seems, as we look around us, women are becoming more and more "tweed-conscious." Now tweeds can be very expensive, and you can make a study of them and get to be a connoisseur on the subject. Just like Louis XIV furniture and all that sort of thing. But surely you don't have to know too much about the background and so forth to know when a piece is smart and good looking. We don't know a thing about tweeds, really . . . but we still know enough to know that the tweed suit offered by Dixon Dress Shop (right next to Loew's State Theater) is something to turn around and look at. It's a conglomeration of a lot of colors. If salt and pepper were gray, tan, orange, and blue with a bit of white sprinkled in . . . then it would be a salt and pepper suit. But it isn't, so it isn't! However, it contains all these colors . . . so a navy blue blouse or sweater goes very well with it. Or if you're a brunette, make it orange. With an orange hat if you wish. The skirt has a couple of kick-pleats on the side, and the jacket is one of those one-button affairs. Not a close weave, but the fact that it isn't makes it look very homespun, and every once in a while a piece of yarn appears that's much fatter than the rest. Which only adds to its charm. And the price is around $20. But there'll be a little change!

Red Fox Furs And More Perfumes

Off the cuff: For downright glamour, a pair of lush red fox furs can hold their own any day. Especially when they are as lovely as those shown by Otto J. Piehler, the Furrier at 363 Boylston Street. If you still wonder how they get big boats in those little bottles; perhaps you'd like to change the direction of your "wonder" for a while, and wonder how they got those little blue horses in Elizabeth Arden's little bottle of Blue Grass Perfume. At Slattery's and Filene's and Jordan's. For $3.75.

Janet Treat

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday column)

When Rain Meets Dust

SPRINGFIELD, Colo. (AP)—A brisk rain and hail storm collided with a dust storm here and the result was a "mud shower." The downpour left buildings and automobiles streaked with mud.

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Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manhattan	Apr. 20	Plymouth	Apr. 26	Apr. 19 8:00 pm	Apr. 20 8:00 am
¶Aquitania	Apr. 20	Southampton	Apr. 26	Apr. 19 8:00 pm	Apr. 20 8:00 am
‡Lafayette	Apr. 20	Havre	Apr. 28	Apr. 19 8:00 pm	Apr. 20 8:00 am
‡Deutschland	Apr. 20	Cobh	Apr. 27	Apr. 20 1:00 pm	Apr. 20 8:00 pm
Bremen	Apr. 22	Cherbourg	Apr. 28	Apr. 22 1:00 pm	Apr. 22 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maunalei	San Francisco	Apr. 26	Apr. 21 4:00 pm	Apr. 21 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Apr. 28	Apr. 23 4:00 pm	Apr. 23, 7:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria	May 11	May 6 4:00 pm	May 6 7:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Cleveland	San Francisco	Apr. 22	Apr. 17 4:00 pm	Apr. 17 7:30 pm
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle	Apr. 27	Apr. 22 4:00 pm	Apr. 22 7:30 pm
Lurline	San Francisco	Apr. 29	Apr. 24 4:00 pm	Apr. 24 7:30 pm
Lurline	San Pedro	May 1	Apr. 26 4:00 pm	Apr. 26 7:30 pm
Empress of Japan	Victoria	Apr. 30	Apr. 25 4:00 pm	Apr. 25 7:30 pm

†Except France, Italy, and Mediterranean countries. ‡Italy and Mediterranean countries only. ¶Specially addressed. §Specially addressed France only. ‖Ireland and special address for Germany.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

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Over 200 Are Ready to Run Tomorrow—Sox Rely on Rookie Pitcher to Face Yanks

Champions Open at Fenway Park Minus Di Mag

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

American League baseball made its 1938 bow to Boston this afternoon at Fenway Park, when the new Red Sox, with young Jim Bagby, Jr., pitching, opened their schedule against the great Yankee team and Charles "Red" Ruffing. The weather threatened a postponement during the morning, but shortly before noon the sun was breaking through.

Manager Joe Cronin almost shook the foundation of Fenway Park with his eleventh hour announcement that Bagby, a 21-year-old rookie from Hazleton, would pitch the opener. Apparently Joe had this play in mind for several days, but withheld announcement so that young Jim would enjoy a normal night's sleep. The plan gave Jack Wilson's troublesome leg an extra day of rest.

Jim Has Courage

Although Bagby has never faced a batter in regular big league competition, those who watched him work in the South this spring feel certain that he will give the powerful Yankees an interesting battle. A tall right-hander, the boy has plenty on the ball, including courage. He was Cronin's most consistent young pitcher over the Grapefruit League schedule, allowing only six runs in 22 1-3 innings against National League and minor teams.

The Yankees came to town last night minus Joe Di Maggio, who is still holding out. However, with or without their star center fielder, the Ruppert Rifles should win the American League flag with games to spare. Suspicions to the contrary notwithstanding, the New Yorkers are still the class of the circuit. Unless Ruffing and Lefty Gomez fade on the mound, Joe McCarthy will produce his third straight championship.

Overshadowing the inaugural of baseball's 100th professional campaign today was the sudden and entirely unexpected deal between the Cardinals and Cubs in the National League. The arrival of Dizzy Dean at Wrigley Field should make the Chicago club a top-heavy favorite to win the pennant and end the two-year reign of Bill Terry's Giants.

Dean Lifts Cubs

Casey Stengel, manager of the Bees, commented on the trade yesterday before tangling with the Red Sox at the Beehive.

Said Casey: "I don't see why Dean shouldn't make a big difference in that Chicago team, because they didn't give anybody away to get him. That is, nobody who amounts to anything.

"Dizzy, in my opinion, is still a great pitcher," the Bee pilot continued. "If he isn't as fast as he was once, he's still smart enough to win 15 or 20 games for a team like the Cubs. He'll throw that curve and change of pace, and when he gives you that fast one, it looks fast enough.

"The Chicago pitching didn't look too good, but with Diz around Charley Grimm has a boy who can win those tough ones. You might call him a 'climax' pitcher.

"It looks to me as if the Cardinals are building a young, fast club. This Stainback, who went to St. Louis in the trade along with Clyde Shoun and Curt Davis, is pretty quick on his feet. Then they have Pepper Martin, Terry Moore, Gutteridge and a few other speed boys. They'll make plenty of trouble for clubs which can't control those runners on the bases."

Bees in New York

Although Terry refuses to concede anything to the Cubs until he finds out just how good Dean is, the Bruins must hold a wide majority of votes as the National League race gets under way tomorrow. Stengel suspects that the Dean trade will force the Giants to make further gestures at Brooklyn for Van Lingle Mungo.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Bees, confident that a first division berth is awaiting them, open in the Polo Grounds tomorrow afternoon against the Giants. Deacon Danny MacFayden, winner of 14 games last season, is Stengel's mound choice, with either Hubbell or Schumacher ready for the Terrymen.

♪ ♪ ♪

After three games in New York, the Bees come home for their National League inaugural at the Hive on Friday, with the Phillies. Lou Fette is scheduled to pitch for the locals.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Red Sox took the final of their city series with the Bees yesterday at National League Field, 2 to 1, behind the pitching of Johnny Marcum and Emerson Dickman. This ended the annual spring series all even—three victories each.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dickman shares honors with Joe Vosmik. Dick went six innings and gave up only three hits, as many as Vosmik contributed to the nine-hit Red Sox attack.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tomorrow, the Yankees and Red Sox play a morning game at Fenway Park, beginning at 10:30. In the afternoon they play at 3:30 o'clock. In between fans have an opportunity to watch the runners pass Kenmore Square in the B. A. A. Marathon.

Mayor Greets Teams

On behalf of the citizens of Boston, I'm delighted to welcome the Red Sox and Bees back to their home playing fields. The winter has seemed long while we have waited for the welcome cry of "Play Ball," the sound of the bat meeting the ball, the roar from the stands. Boston is still a great baseball city and appreciates the game probably more than any place in the world. May the fortunes of the game be with our teams this season. The Hub deserves nothing but the best in sports and looks forward to getting it from the clubs led by Fighting Joe Cronin and smart old Casey Stengel this year.

MAURICE J. TOBIN,
Mayor of Boston

National League Wins Title With Southern Games

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—The surprising St. Louis Browns and the equally surprising National League provided the main features of the "Grapefruit League," which shut down for the year today as the major circuits opened their championship activities.

The Browns gained only an even break in their eight games against major league opposition, but they breezed through minor opponents to earn a total of 20 victories in 24 starts and top the spring exhibition standings.

Next in line were the Pittsburgh Pirates with 20 won and seven lost, also earned at the expense of minor league rivals, and the New York Giants, who won 21 and lost eight, mostly against other big league teams.

The final count for the inter-league warfare this spring showed the National on top by a 68-53 margin. The Cincinnati Reds, with 14 victories and seven defeats, and the Pirates with five and two, compiled the best inter-league records. In the junior circuit only the Boston Red Sox, who fared badly otherwise, could gain the bulge over National League rivals, winning 11 and losing eight. The final "Grapefruit League" standing:

	Inter-League	Intra-League	All Games
Browns	4-4	0-0	20-4
Pirates	5-2	2-1	20-7
Giants	12-8	3-0	21-8
Tigers	7-9	4-0	18-9
Cardinals	7-7	3-3	21-12
Reds	14-7	3-3	18-11
Cubs	12-10	1-2	18-12
Athletics	3-6	1-3	20-14
Yankees	7-8	0-0	18-13
Bees	8-9	5-3	18-14
Phillies	4-4	0-3	16-13
Dodgers	6-6	3-5	14-12
Indians	9-11	3-1	15-14
Red Sox	11-8	0-0	14-14
Senators	3-8	0-4	12-14
White Sox	9-14	0-0	10-16

Opening Baseball Careers on Opening Day

By a Staff Photographer

Jim Bagby, Jr., Left, and Joe Gordon

This Pair of Sensational Youngsters, Bagby Pitching for the Red Sox and Gordon at Second Base for the Yankees, Made Their Major-League Debuts at Fenway Park This Afternoon

Washington Crew Establishes New Course Record

SEATTLE, April 18 (AP) — The Washington Huskies look mightier than ever, away up there on their new pinnacle of rowing fame.

Over the wind-swept and rain-pelted Sheridan Beach course of Lake Washington, Coach Al Ulbrickson's fleet made its fourth straight grand slam against California Saturday.

In their stunning victories the Husky varsity and junior varsity established new course records and the Washington freshmen equalled their previous mark.

Some 60,000 spectators saw Washington run away with the blue-ribbon three-mile varsity race by 2½ lengths; nip the California junior-varsity by a scant half-length, and conquer the Bear freshman boat by one length.

The Washington varsity shattered the course record by 7.8 seconds with a speed performance of 15:48.6; the Husky jayvee clipped 10 seconds off its mark with 16:04.2, and the Washington frosh equalled its record of 10:40.2.

These feats indicated Washington was apt to go East with faster waterwagons than ever in defense of its three national titles. However, California showed enough power, particularly the Bear junior-varsity shell which also broke the old course record, to rate as a threat and a contender on the Hudson river.

Washington scored its triple-triumph for its 19th consecutive victory in three years of Olympic, National, and Pacific Coast competition largely through the ability of the Huskies to deliver the most power at a low stroke.

Washington held a big advantage in experience, with three old varsity champions and three national junior-varsity titlists in the flagship, "Evergreen Clipper." The three Old Guards, Stroke Don Hume, Gordon Adam, No. 5 oarsman, and John White, No. 4 sweepster, have never lost a race in four years of competition including the Olympic Games championship in 1936.

Both West Coast navies now go into heavy training for the national championships at Poughkeepsie, June 27.

New Major Letter For 'H' Swimmers

The Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports at Harvard University has voted that the swimming colors will be a red "H" with a black border on a white sweater. Such action was necessary on the part of the Committee because swimming this year was made the seventh major sport at Harvard.

The baseball colors at Harvard are a black "H" on a red sweater. The basketball colors are a red sweater with a black "H" bordered with white. The crew colors are a red "H" on a white sweater. Football colors are a red "H" on a black sweater. Hockey colors are a red "H" bordered with white on a black sweater. Track and cross-country colors are a white "H" on a red sweater.

Minor sport colors are a black "H" with a red border on a white sweater.

Leader Building Tall and Heavy Eight for 1938

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 18 (AP) —Despite two consecutive defeats by Harvard's varsity, Ed Leader, Yale's strong, silent crew coach, hasn't changed when it comes to talking about the Blue navy's prospects. He prefers to let action speak for him, and hopes it will be loud.

Leader points to the facts which somehow are always quite obvious on his crews. This season, the outstanding are a rangy, heavy squad that is green but spirited.

The Yale mentor has been having a lot of trouble selecting an eight for his first boat. He thought he had hit upon a combination to represent Yale in the opening race May 7 at Philadelphia, against Penn and Columbia, for the Blackwell Cup, but changed his mind early last week after seeing what he described as too much splashing.

Under Leader's closest scrutiny today, but subject to change, is a boatload stroked by Capt. Lewis Johnson, one of the few veterans on it. This eight averages about 182 pounds, with the oarsmen from 6ft. 1in. in height, up.

Behind Johnson, in the No. 7 seat, is Sinkler Manning, followed by Bob Black, Frank Geer, George Vietor, Granger Frost, Charles Ruprecht, with Jim Dempsey, bow, and Clifford Brown, coxswain. Jim Rannenberg replaces Manning and Paul Wick sits in for Geer in the two seats which appear to be giving Leader the most trouble.

Geer, like Johnson, is a veteran. Manning, freshman captain in 1935, didn't row last season. Black was on the combination boat in 1937. Dempsey and Wick were on last year's jayvees, while the others manned oars in the 1937 cub crew.

In the background, but not entirely out of the picture, are Charley Adsit and Willard Brown, who rowed against Harvard in 1937. They have been in the jayvees shell this season.

The present varsity boat has been working together nicely. The blade-work has been fair and control of the shell good, with little or no rolling, and, like the typical Leader crew, the sweepswingers have been getting hold of solid water most of the time at the catch.

The Blue varsity has two other races in addition to the Philadelphia opening, meeting Cornell and Princeton in the Carnegie Cup regatta May 21 at Ithaca, and the climax with Harvard, for which Leader is pointing, at New London, June 24.

Eastern College Results

Baseball

New York Univ. 11, Lafayette 0.
Fordham 10, Lehigh 0.
Manhattan 13, Columbia 1.
Harvard 12, Penn 7.
Cornell 6, Yale 3.
Princeton 5, Dartmouth 4.
Dartmouth 14, Princeton 3.
Brooklyn 6, St. Peters (N. J.) 3.
R. I. State 5, Northeastern 1.
Conn. State 5, Wesleyan 4 (10 innings).
Boston University 6, Springfield 2.
Boston College 6, Brown 5.
Army 13, Williams 1.
Fordham 10, Lehigh 0.
Hofstra 9, Montclair Tea. 8.
Navy 4, Michigan 1.
Rutgers 5, Swarthmore 4.
Villanova 14, C. C. N. Y. 0.

Tennis

Penn 8, Swarthmore 1.
Brooklyn 9, Brooklyn Poly. 0.
Fordham 6, Stevens Tech. 2.
Lafayette 7, Muhlenberg 2.
St. John's 5, C. C. N. Y. 4
N. Y. U. 8, L. I. U. 1
Columbia 5, Alumni 0.

Lacrosse

Swarthmore 8, Penn 6.
Syracuse 17, Duke 5.
Hobart 9, Cornell 4.
Navy 8, Princeton 3.
Rutgers 9, C. C. N. Y. 8.
Army 16, Yale 0.
Maryland 11, Penn State 4.
Lafayette 8, Palisades L. C. 6.

Track

Lehigh 74, Swarthmore 52.
New York Univ. 77, Temple 58.
Amherst 79½, Tufts 46½.
Haverford 89, Johns Hopkins 37.

Rugby

Yale 9, Hofstra College 5.
Harvard 31, St. Andrews 0.

Soccer

Yale 2, Danbury 2.

Golf

Penn 13½, N. C. State 4½.

Eastern Crews Preparing For Husky Invasion

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—The main task of the eastern rowing forces again appears to be trying to find a crew that can beat Washington at Poughkeepsie in June.

As the eastern "sprint" season opened Saturday with Columbia triumphing over Rutgers and Manhattan, and Navy whipping Princeton, the mighty Huskies again showed they are the king-pins on the west coast with a record-smashing victory over California.

Washington not only gained its 19th consecutive varsity victory over a three-year stretch, but cut nearly eight seconds from the varsity record for the Lake Washington course with a time of 15:48.6. The Jayvees, timed in 16:04.2, knocked 10 seconds off their record while the Husky yearlings equaled the course record to make it a clean sweep.

All that makes it look very tough for the East in the four-mile haul down the Hudson at Poughkeepsie, but the next week or two likely will show whether any of the candidates from the Atlantic seaboard have a chance.

The veteran Navy crew didn't turn in any fancy time as it defeated Princeton's promising eight by 2½ lengths on the choppy Severn, but it did look very good. Next Saturday the Midshipmen tackle Columbia on the Harlem at New York and a week later they meet Syracuse and Cornell at Annapolis.

Columbia's Lions had little chance to show their strength as they captured all four races here. Rutgers put up a struggle for a while, but couldn't match the Lions' spurt in the last quarter. Manhattan never was a serious factor.

Pennsylvania, out of the Poughkeepsie race last year, swings into action this week in a dual regatta against Manhattan at Philadelphia.

Harvard Swimmer To Leave College

Harvard's meteoric rise in the swimming world is in for a tumble next season if Bill Kendall, great sophomore free style star, retires from college. Kendall is reported as having accepted an attractive position with an Atlanta, Ga., firm and will retire from college this June.

With Charley Hutter, captain during the past season, graduating, and Kendall withdrawing, Harvard will lose an average of 10 or more points a meet. Kendall won the 220- and 440-free style titles in the eastern and national intercollegiate meets and was second to Ralph Flanagan in the national A. A. U. 220-yard final at Columbus, Ohio, recently.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

ST. LOUIS — Cardinals trade Dizzy Dean to Chicago Cubs for Curt Davis and Clyde Shoun, pitchers; George Stainback, outfielder, and cash estimated at $150,000; offer to buy Van Mungo from Brooklyn but are refused.

CHICAGO—Commissioner Landis fines New York Giants and Cleveland Indians $200 each for flare-ups during exhibition tour.

NEW YORK—New York University wins three-weapon title of Intercollegiate Fencing Association championships for fourth straight year; wins saber event and finishes second to Yale in foils and to Navy in épée.

GORHAM, N. H.—Dartmouth's ski team wins Edson Memorial Cup slalom race as Dick Durrance tops individual contestants for eastern title.

CHICAGO—Chicago Spartas whip St. Mary's Celtics of Brooklyn 3 to 0 in first game of National Soccer Cup finals.

ANNAPOLIS — Navy whips Princeton in varsity and junior varsity races of dual regatta.

NEW YORK—Columbia crews outrow Rutgers and Manhattan to sweep triangular regatta.

CHICAGO—Winston Guest's New York Optimists win National senior indoor polo championship, beating Detroit Gold Hats, 15-8; Blue Hill Farm, Media, Pa., conquers Chicago Shamrocks, 11-10 in overtime to take Sherman Memorial Cup low-goal title.

BERKELEY, Calif. — California whips Washington, 91 to 40, in dual track meet. George Anderson returns after two years of inactivity to win 100-yard dash and 220-yard low hurdles.

New England Soccer

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 18 (AP)—Results of yesterday's games in the New England division of the American Soccer League:

Results April 17

Providence 4, Lucy Recs 0.
Thornton Vics 5, Moores 2.
Boston Celts 4, Scandinavians 1.
Lusitano S. C. 3, Swedish Americans 1.

Kelley, Pawson, and Dengis Favored in B. A. A. Marathon

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Marathon experts are at it again—those fellows who predict who is going to win tomorrow's 42nd annual B. A. A. run from Hopkinton to Boston. Today is their day and they are busy mulling over the list of 207 entries in an attempt to pick out the fellow who will make tomorrow's headlines.

Of course these experts do not agree. That is why more than half-a-dozen runners are made favorites. Some of the experts like Johnny Kelley, winner in 1935; others are naming Leslie Pawson, victor in 1933 and holder of the B. A. A. record of 2h. 31m. 13-5s.; and still others are favoring Pat Dengis of Baltimore. Then you will see such names as Stylianos Kyriakides of Athens, Greece, the home of the Marathon; Mel Porter, George Shaw of London, Eng., and Ellison "Tarzan" Brown, the Rhode Island Indian, victor in 1936, mentioned as possible winners.

Favorites in Condition

The experts have reasons for naming their choices. Their favorites have shown well in "warm-up" races and appear in the best condition of their Marathon careers. On the other hand, the person not familiar with any of the field might pick the winner by choosing a number at random. If it's 12—then pick Frank Simone of Medford, Mass., or if you have a liking for 33—choose Nicholas Schults from Williamsville, Vt.

Tomorrow the field of 207 will be sent on their 26 mile, 385-yard run when Walter A. Brown, carrying on in his father's footsteps—the late George V. Brown—fires the "get-away" shot on the stroke of 12 noon. Some two and one half hours later—maybe less if records are to be broken—a runner will breast the colored twine at Exeter Street and immediately be crowned in true Greek fashion by George Demeter of Boston.

There are many veterans in tomorrow's race. A story of this famous Patriots' Day run would be incomplete without mentioning the greatest Marathoner of them all—Clarence De Mar, the Keene, N. H., school teacher. Yes, De Mar is in it again. This veteran of them all started winning the B. A. A. Marathon in 1911 and has finished first six times since. Other triumphs came in 1922, 1923, 1924, 1927, 1928, and 1930. Last year De Mar finished in 14th place, but from the ovation the crowd gave him as he jogged to the finish one would have been led to believe he was the winner.

Another veteran who has covered this route for the past 26 years, is Bill Kennedy from New York. Kennedy won the race in 1917, but has been unable to duplicate this feat.

While De Mar and Kennedy are not expected to lead the field up Exeter Street, they will be cheered on by the throngs that line the route.

Kelley Looks Strong

Veterans Kelley, Pawson, Porter, and Brown have seen years of experience in this annual B. A. A. classic, all having won it at least once. Kelley has shown up well so far this year and is picked by many to duplicate his victory of 1935. He himself says that he feels the best he ever has and that he has developed more strength in his legs.

The newcomers must be watched, however. Kyriakides is an experienced runner and has an excellent record behind him. Shaw is one of England's best and has won several important races on the Continent. Canada, as usual, is sending down a large number of representatives. Among the missing will be Walter Young of Verdun, Quebec, winner last year. Young is unable to compete because of his police duties at Verdun. Outstanding Canadians in tomorrow's race will be Gerard Cote, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Duncan McCallum, Toronto, Ont., and Patrick J. Kelley, St. John's, Newfoundland.

Whether records are lowered tomorrow depends on the weather. If it is a wet day, then the time is bound to be slower. Wet shoes do not lift as easily and naturally slow down the runners. If it's cold, then those plodders who thrive on those conditions will have a better chance to make a name for themselves, while if hot weather prevails, then such veterans as De Mar and Kennedy may even surprise.

Harvard-Cornell Top League Race

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cornell	1	0	1.000
Harvard	1	0	1.000
Yale	1	1	.500
Dartmouth	1	1	.500
Princeton	1	1	.500
Pennsylvania	0	1	.000
Columbia	0	1	.000

Results April 16

Princeton 5, Dartmouth 4.
Dartmouth 14, Princeton 3.
Harvard 12, Pennsylvania 7.
Cornell 6, Yale 3.

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Harvard and Cornell are getting in the early licks in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League. The Crimson and the Big Red won their opening league games to pace the circuit through its first week of play.

Yale, Dartmouth and Princeton are tied for second each with an even split for two games while Columbia and Penn have lost their only games.

Harvard exhibited plenty of hitting power in trimming Penn on Saturday, 12 to 7. The Cantabs bunched 10 of their 16 hits in three innings with Capt. Ulysses Lupien leading the attack with a home run and two singles. The leader's circuit drive came with a man on base.

Worthington Dodd, of Cornell, stopped Yale with a four-hitter, 6 to 3, Saturday, while in the other league game Princeton and Dartmouth were dividing a double bill. Princeton won the first game, 5 to 4, but dropped the second, 14 to 3.

Dodd had a one-hit shutout until the ninth, when Yale rallied and scored three times. Gordon Hoover, of Yale, was wild. The Cornell nine got only four hits, but scored three runs in each of the first two innings.

Bill Fallon's home run in the last of the ninth gave Princeton victory in the opener at Princeton. The Tigers promptly fell apart in the second game and made 11 errors, a new league record, while Dartmouth was collecting 14 hits.

This Week's Schedule

Tuesday—Harvard at Cornell.
Friday—Penn at Columbia.
Saturday—Harvard at Princeton, Penn at Yale.

Pitchers, Crowds For Six Openers

By the Associated Press

New York, April 18

Probable pitchers, probable crowds and weather prospects for the remaining major league opening games tomorrow:

National League

Boston at New York—MacFayden vs. Melton or Schumacher; 35,000; partly cloudy, possible showers.

Brooklyn at New York—Mungo vs. Passeau; 10,000; unsettled.

Chicago at Cincinnati—Bryan vs. Grissom or Schott; 32,000; fair.

Pittsburgh at St. Louis—Bauers or Blanton vs. Weiland, 20,000; fair.

American League

Detroit at Chicago—Lawson vs. Whitehead; 15,000; fair.

St. Louis at Cleveland—Newsom vs. Allen; 25,000; fair.

(Other American League openers today.)

Auerbach Will Try For Speedboat Mark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., April 18—S. Mortimer Auerbach, of Atlantic City, N. J., will attempt to set up a world motorboat speed record in the international 4-litre class here this month with his new hydroplane, Emancipator VII. Dates of April 22, 23 and 24 for the one-mile trials have been approved by both C. F. Chapman, secretary of the American Power Boat Association Racing Commission and the Yachtsmen's Association of America.

No record has ever been submitted for world recognition in the 4-litre class to the International Motor Yachting Union in Brussels; but Auerbach's achievement will be forwarded under the Y. A. A. sanction. The American 225 cubic-inch class one-mile standard heretofore has been unofficially recognized as the best in world 4-litre performance. This mark was raised to 73.5445 m. p. h. here last month by Mrs. Maud Rutherford, driving Gray Goose, owned by George Cannon of New Rochelle, N. Y.

Auerbach's new craft, which he plans to enter in the Duke of York Trophy race in England next June, has a displacement of 224 cubic inches and is ineligible for the American 225 class.

Lowers Three Records

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 18 (AP)—Doris Brennan, Olneyville Boys' Club Auxiliary swim team star, New England champion and national contender, lowered three American marks in two special record attempts at Braman Pool, here, Saturday night. Miss Brennan completed the 100-yard breaststroke in 1:18.4 and the 100-meter breastroke in 1:26 in one event against Beryl Coburn, a teammate.

In her second attempt at record breaking Miss Brennan covered the 300-yard medley course in 4:05.4 to smash the former mark of 4:08.3 set by Katherine Rawls of Florida in 1933. This race was against a medley relay team of Beryl Coburn, Edna Soltysiak and Elinor Despres of the O. B. C. A. E. Leo Barry of Brown University and Arthur Sunderland of Fall River, A. A. U. timing commissioner for Southern New England, headed the list of A. A. U. officials timing Miss Brennan.

Penn Relay Carnival

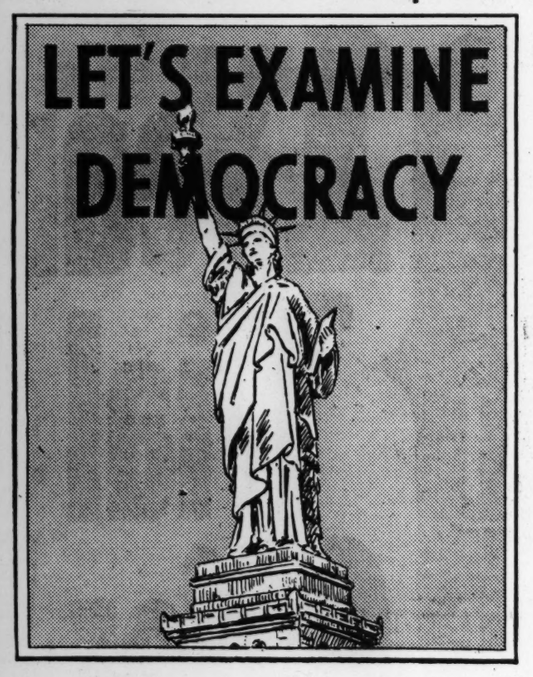
PHILADELPHIA, April 18 (AP)—Four special invitation races in which outstanding runners of the nation will compete feature a 79-event program announced for the 44th annual University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival April 29 and 30. Glenn Cunningham and Gene Venzke are among the entrants in the special one-mile run; Don Lash, former University of Indiana star, heads the field in the 3000-meter run, the metric equivalent of two miles; Ben Johnson, Columbia's ace, will oppose 11 other sprinters in a special 100-yard dash event, and John Donovan, Dartmouth champion, heads a field of nine runners in the 120-yard high hurdlers.

Olympics Dine Tonight

Among the invited guests at the banquet to the Boston Olympics hockey team will be George Shaw of England, who is running in the B. A. A. Marathon tomorrow. Shaw knows some of the boys on the Olympics, having played against them as a member of the Streatham Club in England a couple of years ago. Art Ross and Weston Adams of the Bruins also are among those invited.

The Olympics won the national A. A. U. championship and will be presented with gold pucks by Charles F. Gorman, president of the New England A. A. U. body. The dinner is being held at the Hotel Manger.

BASEBALL
FENWAY PARK, TOMORROW
Morning Game 10:15 Afternoon Game 3:30
RED SOX vs. YANKEES
Seats at Fenway Park Ken. 0332



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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

A Travelling Monkey

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

Once upon a time there was a monkey who came to a field where the dandelions were all as large as trees. The young flowers were like great golden carpets, swaying in the breeze, and the dandelion seeds that went by were as big as parachutes. The monkey climbed up to one of the flowers, and with great strength managed to climb along its under side and pull himself up on the soft and golden top where he played for a long time.

But growing weary even of this beautiful spot as monkeys do, he caught hold of a passing seed and was carried by its great thistledown over the world for many miles until at last the wind dropped and the seed and the monkey came gently to earth in the Land of the Whiffidizzles, giant birds which build their nests only on the tops of turmaline rocks.

The Whiffidizzles were too proud to talk much with a monkey.

"Why are you so proud?" the monkey asked at last, and added rather rudely, "You certainly aren't very pretty."

The Whiffidizzles only said, "We don't need to be pretty."

But the monkey was full of curiosity.

"You don't seem very clever," he said.

The Whiffidizzles didn't mind his rudeness.

"We don't need to be clever," they said.

"But why are you proud?" he insisted.

Most Unusual

"Because we are most unusual," the oldest Whiffidizzle answered at last. "In all the world we are the only birds who lay eggs with a little bed and a table and a chair in each egg for the use of the young birds before they are hatched."

"Mercy!" said the monkey very much impressed. "No wonder you are proud if you lay eggs like that."

Just then a wind began to blow and the dandelion seed slowly floated off the ground. The monkey, who loved to see new things, sprang up and caught hold just as it was rising.

"Good-by, good-by," he called to the Whiffidizzles, but those great birds were too proud to call back.

Over hills, over valleys went the monkey and the dandelion seed, and when the wind dropped again they came to earth in a land where everything was red: grass, rocks, trees and tree trunks, all were different shades of red.

The people of the land, too, had red faces and red hair and wore red clothes, but the reddest thing about them was their noses.

The monkey had never learned that it is rude to make personal remarks so he asked them why their noses were red.

"That's so we can see each other at night," said the Red People. "It's very convenient."

The monkey began to wish that he might have a red nose, too, but before he could ask any more questions, he saw out of the corner of his eye that the dandelion seed had begun to stir, and as he would always rather see something new even than ask a question, he caught hold of the seed once more and away he went floating along, now faster, now slower, now higher, now lower, upon the currents of the air.

The Land of Plush Animals

The next land that they came to was the land of the plush animals. All the dogs and cats and horses were made of plush and were wound up every morning with a key. Then the cats mewed, the dogs barked, the horses neighed, the dogs chased the cats, the horses pulled their wagons, and they all behaved just as real horses and dogs and cats behave until their machinery ran down in the evening.

The monkey saw several cats and a dog standing in the grass unable to move.

"What's the matter with them?" he asked one of the people of the land.

"Oh, their masters just forgot to wind them up tight this morning. They'll be all right. Someone going by will give them a wind sooner or later," said the man.

"What a funny way to be!" said the monkey. "Is there any advantage?"

"Oh, yes!" said the man. "Suppose a family's going to be gone all day. Instead of leaving the cat and dog in the house wandering about waiting for them for hours, they just don't wind them up that day at all. And the same with horses. Our land is wonderful."

In spite of what the man said, the monkey was glad he didn't have to be wound up with a key, and just then he saw out of the corner of his eye the dandelion seed begin to stir.

"Hurrah," he shouted as he caught hold of his winged carriage. "I'm off to see the world," and so he floated away on the breeze, eager to learn in what strange new land he would come next.

Robin Builds a Nest

From coffers of the rose-bush
He took a twig or two
And filched a silver coil of fern
From treasuries of dew.

He forfeited all honesty
For a length of string.
He saw a scrap of linen
And took it on the wing.

Now on his leafy porch he sits
And asks us to admire
His cosy little cottage
In its new attire.

"The impudence of him," we say,
And turn away once more
Lest his song compel our leniency,
As it has done before.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Monkey Came Gently to Earth in the Land of the Whiffidizzles—A Drawing by Maurice Day

The Flowers in 'Mary's Meadow'

By J. M. E. Crawshaw

While their parents were in India, the twins spent the school holidays with their grandmother.

Grandmother lived in a dear little house, with dozens of twisty passages and odd-shaped rooms, ideal for playing hide-and-seek, and best of all it was in the country, with green fields all round it, and a stream at the bottom of the garden.

The twins could never decide which was the nicer, the house or the garden. The garden was full of lovely, sweet-smelling plants and flowers, and little flagged walks leading here and there. But the house was just as dear and friendly, with its shining kitchen where Eliza, the cook, baked scones and cakes, and Sarah, the housemaid, polished the shining silver while she told stories of the days when the twins' mother had been a little girl in that very same house.

One rainy day, when there was no hope of going out, the twins made a great discovery. They had been playing in the attic among the old trunks and boxes, and Bill had just built himself a sort of house out of suitcases, when a little tin trunk burst open and dozens of old books fell out. They were children's books, and on the fly-leaf of some of them was written "Anne Richards."

"Why, that was Mother's name before she married Daddy," said Joan. "They must have belonged to her!"

Grandmother's Half-Hour

They sat down cross-legged on the floor and began to read. Some of the books had pictures of little girls in pinafores and boys in norfolk jackets, which seemed rather old-fashioned, but there was one about a family of children called Mary and Adela and Harry and Arthur and Christopher, and a field called Mary's Meadow, and this struck the twins' fancy so much that when the bell rang for tea, they took it down with them.

Grandmother always read to them for half an hour after tea was over, and they hurried through the meal to get to the reading time.

"Well, my dears," said Grandmother, after Sarah had cleared the things away, "what shall I read to you this evening?"

She was very surprised when Bill showed her the book they had found, and turned it over in her hands, and looked at the pictures thoughtfully. Then she opened it at the first chapter and began to read.

The twins sat so still and Grandmother grew so absorbed in the story that she had reached the end before she realized how late it had grown.

"Why, look at the time!" she exclaimed, "and I have a letter to write before the post goes. Can you amuse yourselves quietly now?"

It wasn't hard to do that. A wonderful idea had come to them while Grandmother had been reading, and they felt they must talk it over at once.

"We'll do what Mary did!" said Joan. "We'll go out and plant lovely things in the hedges and woods."

"Oh, yes!" said Bill. "Do you think Granny will give us cuttings and seeds?"

"I expect so. And we've got some pocket-money left, so we could buy penny packets next time we go to Shaston."

As soon as they could, they told their plan to Grandmother. She nodded her head several times while they were explaining how they could plant blue, and pink, and double primroses among the wild ones beside the pathway, and scatter seed in the common land, and sow wallflowers in the low walls, and tuck bits of valerian and stonecrop in between the crevices.

Giles Helps

She promised to tell Giles to give them some seed from the packets he had bought, and said they should have the bulbs that had flowered in the house during the winter. The twins could hardly bear to wait till the next day.

I don't know what would have happened if the weather had been wet, but when they woke in the morning the sun was shining so brightly that they were out of bed before you could say "Jack Robinson."

"It's fine, it's fine, it's fine!" they sang as they dressed and ran downstairs to breakfast.

Grandmother was a most understanding person. She seemed to know by instinct that the one thing the twins were longing to do was to go out and start their "Mary Meadowing" at once, for she had asked Eliza to pack up two lunch-boxes, and Giles to find two trowels and two little forks and two stout little baskets, and as soon as breakfast was over she kissed them good-by and told them to enjoy themselves.

"I shall expect you back in time for tea," she said, waving to them from the door.

In the Bluebell Wood

The twins were brimming over with excitement. Giles had packed the baskets with little packets of seed, and some colored primrose roots he had been dividing, and while Joan pulled away the coarse grass and weeds, and turned the fresh-smelling earth with her little fork, Bill planted the flowers.

So happy were they that the hours slipped by before they realized it, and they had only just time to get home for tea.

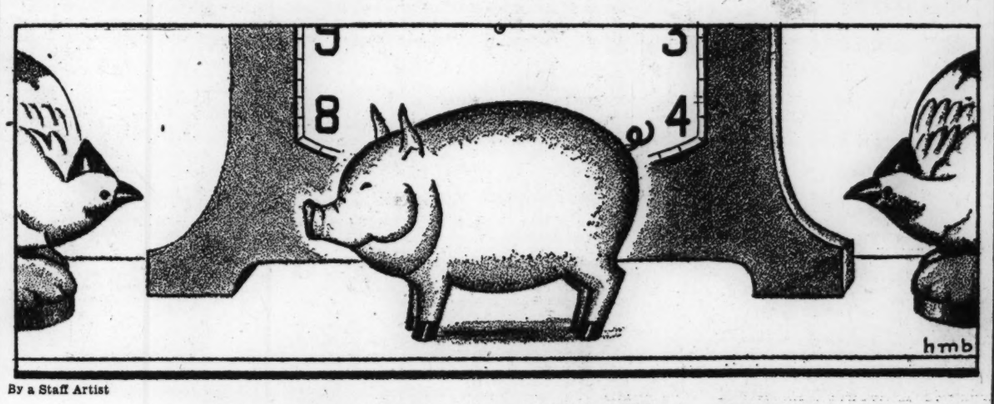
They had so many things to tell Grandmother that it was almost impossible to eat the scones and cakes.

"The funny thing was, Granny, that we found some pink primroses, and double ones, too," said Bill, "and in the bluebell wood there were white and pink bluebells, much bigger than the rest!"

"Ah," said Grandmother quietly, "I wondered if they would still be there. I remember your mother going off with a little basket just as you did. Giles had given her some primrose roots, and a few pinches of seed, and she and your Uncle George went 'Mary Meadowing' in exactly the same way, to make the country still more beautiful. And what grubby faces and fingers they had when they came home!"

"Then those special flowers we found were the ones Mother planted!" cried Joan. "How lovely!"

Grandmother picked up the little old book and ran her fingers over the cover. "I wonder how many children have gone 'Mary Meadowing' since this was written?" she said.



By a Staff Artist

The Glass Pig and the Boy Buzz

He had two ears that stood up straight on the top of his head. He had a short tail that curled and a long nose that was pink at the end. He was fat. He was round. He was a pig. He should have lived in a pigpen, but being made of glass he lived in Mrs. Feather's front room. On the shelf above the fireplace he lived, rather near the edge of it!

Now Mrs. Feather had a cat and he wasn't made of glass. Perhaps it would have been just as well if he had been—that is just as well for the glass pig. Mrs. Feather also had a cook and she wasn't made of glass either. Her name was Button and she made sugar cookies on Saturdays. Mrs. Feather had a maid and her name was May, and she wasn't made of glass either. She swept the front room on Mondays and dusted it on Tuesdays.

Mrs. Feather had a son, a cute little boy with red cheeks and blue eyes. She called him Buzz because his name began with a "bee." So there were five of them living in the house, Mrs. Feather, the cat, Button, May and Buzz—and of course the glass pig, who lived near the edge of the shelf above the fireplace.

Mrs. Feather didn't think much about the glass pig. She had bought him and put him on the shelf, and forgot him. The cat didn't think much about him either although he sometimes jumped up on the shelf. Button, the cook, only liked pigs that were alive, and May, the maid, who dusted him on Tuesdays, thought he was a silly thing.

But Buzz loved the glass pig. Quite often he talked to him and said, "Little glass pig, how round and fat you are. How pink your nose is. You are the nicest thing on the shelf, nicer than the clock or the candlesticks, or the books."

One day when Buzz was playing in the yard and Button had gone to market (they said to buy a fat pig) and May was talking over the fence to a neighbor and Mrs. Feather was sewing in her bedroom, the cat jumped up on the shelf!

There was a crash! A loud crash—loud enough for Mrs. Feather to hear.

"My, my," said she, "what can that be?" She dropped her sewing and ran down to the front room.

The cat had gone but there on the floor lay the glass pig all broken to bits. "I will mend him," Mrs. Feather said, and so she tried to, but she got his tail on his head and his ears on his back.

By then, May, the maid, had come in and she sat down on the floor beside Mrs. Feather and tried to mend the glass pig. But she was no better. She got his nose on his leg and his foot on his nose.

"Whatever are you doing?" Button asked when she had come home from market.

"We are trying to mend the glass pig," Mrs. Feather answered. "Come and see if you can mend him."

Button sat down on the floor beside them with her hat over one ear. "My fingers are like toes," she said, and she got his nose on the end of his back and his tail on the front of his head, so they couldn't tell whether he was coming or going.

The clock on the shelf struck one—time for lunch. Buzz ran in from the yard and saw the three of them still sitting there trying to mend the glass pig.

"Let me mend him," he cried.

"You!" Button said. "I guess if three big women can't mend him, you can't."

Buzz picked up the pieces and went to work.

"Little glass pig," he said, "I will make you whole again."

They watched him, those three big women, and wonder of wonders! Buzz put that glass pig together again! Pink nose! Curly tail! Ears and all!

"How could you do it?" those three big women asked.

Buzz smiled. "I guess because I love him," Buzz answered.

(These stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

Making New Friends

Our Mail Bag

How many girls and boys, we wonder, wrote letters to children in distant places the last time we published a Mail Bag column! Those of you who are still hoping to make friends through the Mail Bag have some fine opportunities of choosing a new friend today. So, choose the one you want to write to, send us your letter, and we hope that will be the beginning of a good long friendship.

Trumbull, Connecticut

Dear Editor:
I want an Indian friend.
Your friend,
Hugo J.

I like snakes, animals, and insects.

Halifax, Yorks, England

Dear Editor:
I am eight and a half years of age; I like swimming, gym and nature study and I go to Princess Mary High School.

I have two dollies and one is even a Scotch one. The other is dressed in a blue silk cape, bonnet and dress and shoes too.

I would like to correspond with someone in Asia, America, Great Britain or France. We could translate letters from France or Germany.

Yours sincerely,
Dorothy P.

Liverpool, England

Dear Editor:
I would like to correspond with a little girl in New Zealand or Australia. I am eight and a half years old and love poetry, singing, music, dolls, pets, etc.

Yours truly,
Joyce K.

Kansas City, Missouri

Dear Editor:
I would like to write to a boy about 10 or 11 from England or Australia. I am very much interested in stamps and scrapbooks.

Yours truly,
Billy L.

Liverpool, England

Dear Editor:
I would like to hear from a little girl in Switzerland or America.

I am eight years old and love dancing, music, dolls, babies and pets.

Yours truly,
Beryl M. B.

St. Neots, Hunts, England

Dear Editor:
I am nine years old and I would like to hear from a little girl about my age in Alaska, Peru or Jamaica. My favorite hobbies are swimming, knitting, stamps and also I like all kinds of games and dancing.

We have a very big garden. We also have a little dachshund called Victoria and she really is the family dog.

With love from
June M.

Parkstone, Dorset, England

Dear Editor:
I am nearly five and a half. I have a wonderful cat called Peter; he is three at Easter. The other day when Mummy and I went out to tea, our Peter followed us and I carried him into the lady's house. He wasn't very happy there, but he stayed because his mistress was there.

With love to all the children in America, from

Rosemary P.

St. Neots, Hunts, England

Dear Editor:
I like pets, all animals and nature. My favorite hobbies are swimming, knitting, sewing and dancing. I am nine years old and have a twin sister.

I would like to hear from girls in Africa, all the West Indies and Australia. I would like girls in India as well.

My name is Heather M.

Tipperary, Wyoming

Dear Editor:
I am ten years old and like to ride horseback. I would like any girl my age to write to me.

Sincerely yours,
Alma Bell Y.

Valparaiso, Indiana

Dear Editor:
I am just ten years old and live in Indiana close to Chicago. I am interested in sports and games; also in solving any kind of puzzle. I have a large stamp collection.

I want very much to hear from girls in Holland, Switzerland, and England.

Sincerely yours,
Nancy Van M.

Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Editor:
I am nine years old and I would like to hear from some other little girl in this country or in a foreign country, especially California or England. I like dolls and reading books and playing games; and I like to go out to the lakes in the summer.

Yours truly,
Marilyn J.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

Conversation During a Walk

"The lawns are green today
That yesterday were brown.
Spring, with her surprises,
Must have come to town."

"Crocuses are shy—
I wonder who will spy
The first one—you or I?"

E. W. B. and P. M. B.

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 900,000
Previous day 1,057,360
1938 volume to date 71,966,404
1937 volume to date 178,067,356

Stock Market Is Generally Lower; U.S. Bonds Rise

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—The stock market lost recovery vigor today and, while buying support tended to cushion the slide occasionally, declines ran to 2 or more points at the worst.

Volume dwindled after a fairly steady opening, but persistent offerings soon cut sizable chunks from industrial leaders. There was a subsequent upturn in quotations and a slow fade-away. Improvement once more appeared near the final hour.

Transfers were at the rate of tabout 900,000 shares.

Profit Taking

With little alteration in the news picture, brokerage quarters attributed the morning set-back mainly to the cashing of profits by traders who thought the list was due for a "correction" because of the fact more than half of the sharp March slump had been retrieved.

Although the Administration's latest "pump-priming" move was still viewed by most Wall Street observers as an important market prop, the inflation fever accompanying last week's brisk rally apparently had cooled as Washington advices reported a Congressional battle on the spending-lending program might be in the offing.

Steels and motors were among the prominent share backsliders. Rails and utilities held fairly well.

On the offside the greater part of the day were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Texas Corp., Westinghouse, Du Pont, General Electric, Loew's, International Harvester, Anaconda, U. S. Rubber, and Sears Roebuck.

Narrow to ahead moderately were Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, Western Union, Woolworth, Eastman Kodak and American Smelting.

European markets were closed in observance of the final Easter holiday there, but the brighter peace outlook abroad, following the Anglo-Italian accord, helped buoy domestic sentiment.

U. S. Bonds Rise

U. S. Government issues remained in the bond market spotlight today with further gains ranging to more than a point.

Not quite as buoyant as on Saturday, federals nevertheless dominated the entire domestic list which showed a liberal sprinkling of gains in the final hour.

With trading sentiment still responsive to the credit expansion proposals contained in President Roosevelt's recovery message last Thursday, demand for the general run of governments was broad enough to absorb profit selling and carry the list to new highs for the rapid upward movement since last Thursday. A rise of 1.5 points in federal farm mortgage 2¾s was regarded as an adjustment to a sharp upturn in treasuries in recent sessions. Two or three of the treasuries turned reactionary in the late trading, but losses were narrow.

Despite some laggard performers corporate loans improved over a broad front. Leading gainers included obligations of Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & Western Indiana, Santa Fe, Bethlehem Steel, Great Northern, Lehigh Valley, Louisville & Nashville, and Studebaker.

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—A few industrial specialties resisted selling pressure in the curb market today that depressed leading issues fractions to 2 points or more.

Showing the maximum losses near the final hour were Sherwin Williams, Gulf Oil, Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Aluminum Co., America. Fractional losers included Creole Petroleum, Sunray Oil, Newmont Mining and Niagara Hudson Power.

Standing out for gains ranging from 1 to over 3 were Nehi Corp., Royal Typewriter, Todd Shipyards and United Shoe Machinery. United Light & Power "A" and Standard Power & Light were slightly higher.

Gains Predominate In Wheat Trading

CHICAGO, April 18 (AP)—Gains predominated in wheat prices late today aided by stock market rallies and by substantiation of frost damage southwest.

A decrease of 2,324,000 bushels in United States visible supply counted also as something of a stimulus. Dearth of export business, however, served to check market upturns, which in some cases reached a cent a bushel.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were unchanged to 1 cent higher compared with Saturday's finish, May 84¼-⅜, July 82⅝-¾, corn ⅛-½ down, May 59⅞-60, July 61⅝, and oats ⅛-⅝ advanced.

U. S. in 9½ Months Spends $6,036,446,84

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—The Treasury, on the threshold of a new spending program, reported today that the Government spent $6,036,446,849 during nine and one-half months of the current fiscal year—$1,087,644,281 more than revenues for the same period.

In a similar period last year, expenditures amounted to $5,891,177,076 and the deficit was $1,951,971,000.

The public debt was $37,563,358,287 on April 15, compared with $34,837,471,252 on the corresponding date last year.

Land Bank Bonds Called

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Farm Credit Administration announced Federal Land Bank bonds totaling $22,439,300 would be called for redemption May 1. The banks have approximately $1,797,000,000 in bonds outstanding, officials said. The bonds to be retired were issued 10 years ago and bear 4 per cent interest.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	41	41	41	Apr 16
52	32	Acme Steel (2)	2	35	33½	35	Apr 11
10⅜	6¼	Adams Exp	16	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	1	17½	17½	17½	Apr 14
23	16⅜	Addressor (1.40)	1	20½	20½	20½	
2	1⅝	Advance Rumely	5	2	2	2	Apr 16
58¼	40¼	Air Reduction (1a)	7	47¼	46	46	—1⅛
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	5	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	6½	Alleghany pf xw	1	8	8	8	Apr 16
17⅞	6½	Alleghany pf $30 ww	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Apr 14
17½	8	Alleghany pr pf	2	10½	10½	10½	Apr 14
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	4	17¼	16½	16½	— ⅞
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	4	7⅛	7	7⅛	
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	6	149	148¾	149	
9⅝		Allied Kid (1)	2	9	9	9	Apr 12
14⅜	8⅝	Allied Mills	9	11½	11	11⅜	— ¼
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	31	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
53½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	45	45	45	+2
51¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅜e)	33	44¼	42	43½	—1¾
15¼	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	14	14	14	+1
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	3	2½	2¼	2½	Apr 16
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	10	10	10	Mar30
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	3	66½	66½	66¼	— ¼
66	49	Am Ag Ch Del (1¼e)	2	55	55	55	Apr 14
15⅞	10	Am Bank Note (⅛e)	4	13¼	13½	13⅜	— ⅛
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (¼e)	2	33	33	33	
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	6	89	87¼	87¼	—2¼
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	161	161	161	Apr 11
27½	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	6	18¼	17¾	18¼	—1¾
50	27	Am C & Fy pf (2½e)	2	35¼	35¼	35¼	Apr 16
17⅜	9½	Am Ch & Cable (¼e)	12	13¾	13½	13¼	—¾
100½	89½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
105½	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	— ⅛
8½	4½	Am Colortype	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
13¾	9	Am Coml Alco	7	11⅜	10⅞	11	—⅜
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug (¾e)	8	11¾	11	11	— ½
4¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	5	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
6½	4	Am European	1	4	4	4	Mar29
4⅜	2¼	Am & For Pow	17	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	15½	15⅛	15½	+1⅝
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	4	18½	18½	18½	Apr 16
11½	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	8	8	8	— ¼
12	9½	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	10¾	10¼	10¾	Apr 14
16⅜	10⅛	Am Hide & Leather	7	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	2	18	17¼	18	+2¼
37¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	36¾	36¼	36¾	+ ¼
2¼	1½	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
18	13¾	Am Ice pf (½e)	2	15¾	15½	15¾	Apr 16
7⅞	4¼	Am International	3	6½	6⅜	6½	— ⅜
23½	12⅜	Am Locomotive	9	18¾	17¼	17¼	—1⅝
74½	45	Am Locomot pf	1	53	53	53	—2
14½	10	Am M & Fdy (.40e)	7	13½	13	13	— ½
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
38¾	23	Am Metal (3g)	15	34⅜	32¼	32⅝	—1⅝
105½	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	105	105	105	+4
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	28	4½	4¼	4¾	
40½	19	Am P & L $6pf (1⅛k)	7	25⅞	24½	24⅝	—1¼
33	16⅛	Am P&L$5pf ($40 wk)	6	22¼	21½	21½	— ½
22⅛	13⅛	Am Rad & St S (.80)	71	12⅞	12½	12¾	
22⅛	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	19	18⅜	17¾	18	— ⅛
20	7⅝	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	3	69⅛	68⅞	69⅛	+1⅛
20⅞	15¾	Am Safety Razor (2)	2	17½	17¼	17¼	
14¼	7⅛	Am Seating	2	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅜
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt & R (1¼e)	117	42⅜	40¾	40¾	— ⅝
131	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	3	111	110	110	Apr 12
52	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	49	49	49	+1¾
34¾	15⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (¼e)	23	23¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
31¼	6½	Am Stores	2	8	8	8	+ ¾
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
117⅛	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	107⅜	106⅞	106⅞	Apr 16
18½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	Apr 16
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	23	130½	128¼	128¼	—1⅞
71	58	Am Tobacco (5)	8	70½	70	70	Apr 16
73	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	2	72⅜	72¼	72½	— ⅜
139⅝	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	131	131	131	
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	10	6½	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅝
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	20	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅝
88	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	68	68	68	Apr 16
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	4	4¾	4½	4½	— ¼
35¾	23⅝	Am Wool pf	6	33½	32½	33½	Apr 16
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	24	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	4	30⅝	30¼	30¼	—1¾
36¾	21⅜	Anaconda (¼e)	201	30⅞	29¼	30	—1
50	29	Anacon W & C	2	37	37	37	Apr 14
18	10¾	AnchorHockGl (.15e)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ½
19	10	Andes Copper	1	13½	13½	13½	Apr 16
3½	2	A P W Paper	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Apr 11
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	1	26	26	26	
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	90	90	90	Apr 16
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	15	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	40½	40½	40½	— ¼
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
39	24¼	ArmstrongCork (¾e)	4	31¼	30½	30½	—1¼
7½	5½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	1	7	7	7	— ⅜
11	2½	Ashoom Corp	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
8¾	3	Assd Dry Goods	7	6½	6¼	6½	
69	53	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	53	53	53	Apr 14
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd 2pf (1¾k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	27	27	27	Mar31
42	22¼	Atch T & S F (2g)	34	27¼	26	26½	— ½
72	40¼	Atch T & S F pf (5)	2	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅞
27⅜	14	Atl Coast Line (1½g)	2	17¼	17	17¼	— ⅛
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	5	5	5	
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	Apr 14
24	17¼	Atl Refining (1)	18	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
107	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	102½	102½	102½	Apr 13
0⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	6	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
43	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	6	39	38⅞	39	Apr 16
48	36	Atlas Pow (½e)	3	40¾	40⅜	40⅜	+ ⅜
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Apr 16
6½	3	Auburn Auto	1	4	4	4	Apr 14
3⅛	2	Aust Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	
4⅜	2½	Aviation Corp	20	3¾	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
		B					
10⅜	5	Bald Loco ct	28	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	15	6¼	5⅞	6	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	5	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ¼
34	20	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	31	31	31	Apr 11
19	12⅛	Barber Co	12	17⅜	16½	16½	—1⅛
10½	5	Barker Bros	3	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ¼
16⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	18	14½	14	14	— ¼
12¾	9	Bayuk Cigar (.18¾e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¾
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	2	15	14¾	15	Apr 14
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93½	93½	93½	Apr 13
103⅞	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	97	97	97	Apr 11
8⅜	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
14⅞	8⅝	Bendix Aviat	17	12⅜	12	12	— ½
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.45e)	5	17½	17	17½	+ ¼
40½	26⅞	Best & Co (1.52½e)	2	34¾	34	34	— ⅛
65⅞	40	Beth Steel	108	51⅜	49⅜	50¼	—1½
16½	13	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
98½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	90	90	90	
28	15	Bigelow-Sanf	2	22½	21¼	22½	+2⅛
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	6	14¾	14	14⅜	— ⅜
15⅜	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	16	13¼	13	13	— ¼
35½	20¼	Boeing Airplane	81	28½	27½	27⅝	—1¼
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	2	22¼	21¾	22¼	Apr 16
13⅞	9⅝	Bond Strs (.20e)	1	11	11	11	
19⅝	15⅜	Borden Co (1.60)	20	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
28½	16½	Borg-Warner	21	24¼	23	23	—1
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr16
22¼	14	Bower Rol Bear (½e)	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
10⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	9	8⅜	7¾	8	— ½
26¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg	22	20¼	19½	19⅝	— ⅜
30½	20	Briggs & Strat (¾e)	1	25	25	25	Apr 12
34	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	31½	31½	31½	Apr 14
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr 13
9¾	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	3	6	6	6	
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
17	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	2	23½	23	23	Apr 16
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	3	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
41	34¼	Brown Shoe (3)	2	34½	34½	34½	Apr11
10	5½	Br'swick-Balke	1	8	8	8	
9¾	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	16	8⅞	8½	8½	— ¾
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	14	5⅛	5	5⅛	
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	7	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
20	13¼	Bullard Co (¼e)	1	17	17	17	— ½
32¼	15½	Bulova Watch (4)	2	23	22½	22½	— ½
9½	6¾	Burling Mills (.30e)	12	9	8¼	9	Apr16
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mac (.30e)	8	16½	16	16	
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	2	2¼	2	2	— ¼
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	Apr 7
8⅜	5¾	Butler Bros (.60)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Apr 16
22	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
4⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Z	3	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	
11⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	5	9	8½	8½	— ½
19¾	13	Byron Jackson (½e)	6	18	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
		C					
24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1½a)	2	20¾	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	46½	46½	46½	Apr 12
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	12	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hecla	36	8⅝	8	8	— ½
15¾	9¾	Campbell Wyant (1)	7	12¾	12¼	12⅜	— ¼
19¾	12½	Can Dry G Ale	23	15¼	14¾	14⅞	— ¾
8⅛	5	Canad Pacific	17	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	
36	29	Cannon Mills (1e)	1	31	31	31	Apr16
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	1	6	6	6	
18	13	Carpenter Sti (.10e)	2	15½	15½	15½	+1½
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.05e)	5	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
97½	62½	Case (J I) Co	10	79	76¾	78½	—1
55½	29⅜	Caterpil Tract (½e)	13	46⅛	44½	44½	—1⅜
103	100⅛	Caterp Tractor pf (5)	1	102	102	102	+ ¼
18⅞	9	Celanese Corp	12	15⅝	14¾	15⅛	— ⅜
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	95	Jan 12
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	3	19	19	19	Apr 14
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	5	23½	23¼	23½	
4½	2	Cent Foundry	5	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
11	7	Cent RR NJ	2	7	7	7	Mar29
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	2	5¼	5½	5½	+ ¼
5½	3¼	Century Rib M (.10e)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Apr11
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pasco (2e)	25	36¼	35½	35½	— ½
13⅞	9⅜	Certain-teed Prod	12	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
30½	18¾	Champ Pap & F	3	20½	20¼	20½	+ ½
12¼	7	Checker Cab	1	8	8	8	Apr 16
38½	23⅛	Ches & Ohio (1½e)	16	28¼	27½	27½	— ⅝
89	80	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	80	80	80	Mar31
48½	27¼	Ches Corp (3)	7	34	33½	34	Apr 16
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	4	⅝	½	½	Apr11
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Apr 13
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4⅜	2	Chi & N West pf	1	⅞	2¾	3¾	— ⅛
1¼	½	Chi Great West	12	¾	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
14	8¾	Chi Mail Or (¼e)	4	11¼	11	11¼	Apr 16
1	½	Chi M St P & P	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr 16
1⅞	⅞	Chi M St P & P pf	9	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
1.7⅜	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	8	10⅞	10½	10⅝	— ¼
2½	22	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	23	23	23	Apr 1
1¼	⅜	Chi Rk Is & Pac	4	1	⅞	1	Apr 14
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr 12
2⅞	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (¼e)	2	8	8	8	Apr 6
16¾	12	Chicka Cot O (½e)	2	15	15	15	Apr 16
5⅝	3¼	Childs Co	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
63½	35⅝	Chrysler Corp	146	47⅞	45½	45⅝	—2½
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel (.40e)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜
3¾	2¾	City Stores	1	3	3	3	+ ¼

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	1	17½	17½	17½	
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	2	18	18	18	Apr 14
42	32½	Climax Molyb (.30e)	16	41¾	40¾	40¾	—1⅛
15½	10½	Cluet Peabody (.40e)	4	12½	12½	12½	Apr16
125	105½	Coca-Cola (½e)	2	121⅝	121½	121⅝	— ⅜
59	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	57	58	Mar28
11⅞	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	7	9¼	9	9½	+ ⅛
95½	80	Colgate-Pm-P pf (6)	1	80	80	80	Apr 4
27⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (½e)	6	21½	21½	21¼	+ ¼
20	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	4	14	13	13	—1
22¼	13	ColumbBr'castA(.40e)	10	17¾	16½	17¾	Apr 16
21¼	13	ColumbBr'castB(.40e)	1	17	17	17	Apr16
9⅝	5½	Colum G & E	38	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
79	61½	Col G & E pf A (6)	2	62	61½	61½	Apr14
15½	9	Colum Pict vtc (1)	7	12¾	11⅞	12⅜	+ ⅜
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	33	33	33	+4
76	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	4	66	65⅞	66	+ ½
38¾	23	Coml Credit (4)	16	33¾	33	33½	+ ½
95	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	84	84	84	Mar2o
44¾	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	9	37⅞	37	37	— ⅛
99	90	Com In T cv pf (4¼)	3	95½	95½	95½	Apr 8
10	5⅞	Coml Solvents (.60)	18	7¾	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
3	1	Comwith & South	25	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
42¼	25	Com & Sou pf (1½k)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ¾
27⅜	22½	Comwith Edis (1¼)	7	24⅜	24	24	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅞	Conde Nast	4	6½	6½	6½	Apr 14
24½	15	Congoleum-N'n (¼e)	10	21¼	20½	21	
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	6	6	6	Mar29
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	35	17⅜	16¼	16¾	— ¾
8	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	5	7	7	7	
25⅞	17	Cons Edison (⅛e)	28	20⅜	20	20½	— ⅜
96½	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	4	89¾	89	89¾	+ ⅛
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
6⅞	4½	Consol Film pf (¼k)	2	6½	6½	6½	Apr 16
5¾	2⅞	Cons Laundries	3	4	4	4	+ ⅛
10½	7	Consol Oil (.80)	39	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ¼
101⅛	98¾	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	6	98¾	98¾	98¾	Mar30
7½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
½	⅛	Consol Textile	11	⅜	¼	⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Apr 14
22	10	Consol Coal pf	1	10	10	10	Mar31
86½	83½	Consum Pow pf (6⅓)	1	74	71	78	—8½
16⅜	9⅞	ContainerCorp (1.20)	15	13½	12⅞	12⅞	
18½	8¾	Cont Bak A	17	13½	12½	12½	—1
8	5	Cont Bak B	5	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
85	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	77½	77	77½	Apr 12
45¾	36⅛	Cont Can (1e)	10	42½	40¾	40¾	— ¾
110¼	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	109	109	109	+1¼
2⅝	.6⅜	Cont Diam Fib	4	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	Apr 16
32	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	27	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
1¾	1	Cont Motors	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
21	13	Cont Oil Del (¼e)	15	29½	28¾	28½	—1
13	10	Cont Steel	3	12	11¼	11¼	—1
65½	53	Corn Products (3)	13	62¾	61¾	62¾	+ ½
166¼	162	Corn Products pf (7)	1	163	163	163	Apr 13
4¾	2¾	Coty Inc	7	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	Apr 16
30	19	Crane Co	21	30	28	28	—2
98	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	3	93½	92	93½	Apr 14
25	21¾	Crane Co pf (3½)	1	24	23¾	23⅝	
10⅞	6¾	Crosley Radio	2	7¾	7¾	7¾

Commerce and Finance

World Industrial Activity Drops for Sixth Successive Month

Business and Industry

Study States All Prices Cannot Be Lumped Together

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Holding that all prices cannot be talked about in general statements because of the individual character of various industries and the prices of their commodities, a study just published by the McGraw-Hill Book Company entitled "Price and Price Policies" takes issue with the view that an upturn in business can be effected by a manipulation of the price level, and supports the contention that some prices may be too high and others too low.

Out of a series of reports on the complex arrangements underlying prices in industry prepared at the instigation of President Roosevelt under the general supervision of a Cabinet committee on price policy, seven were selected for publication in the present volume.

Each of the seven cases was selected as being typical of a broad group of commodities and together they represent examples of a large part of industry.

The price policy of the automobile manufacturers has within a generation converted the automobile from a luxury to a vehicle generally regarded as a necessity. In automobile tires price is the result of a competition in forms of marketing between independent merchants and the chains. Whisky is the ideal case in which to present the story of the impact of a medley of taxes on prices, and milk typifies the situation in which there are several prices for the same commodity in a sheltered market.

Throughout the volume the problems discussed are of general significance, with the cases used as examples, and the light shed upon prices and the ways of price-making is not confined to the industries covered.

No "Norm" for Industry

According to the book, there is no norm for an industry. Their individualities are as unmistakable as the characters in a novel. Gasoline and women's dresses are alike competitive, but their ways of carrying on and the policies governing their prices have little in common. The refusal to take into account these differences is a reason for the failure of the anti-trust laws.

The confusion over "higher prices" and "lower prices" is ascribed to the conception of price in the abstract; in the concrete terms of particular industries it is almost self-evident that a particular price may be "too high" or "too low," and that all prices cannot be talked about in general statements.

As a guide to policy, the book holds that "a commodity should be produced in a quantity large enough and sold at a price low enough to find for itself a secure place in the American standards of living."

The work has been done under the direction of Walton Hamilton, professor of public law at Yale University and formerly a member of the National Industrial Recovery Board. It does not bear the approval or disapproval of the Cabinet committee on price policy, nor of any other governmental agency, but has been released for private publication, because of the pertinence of the reports to questions of immediate importance.

Imports of Gold Show Sharp Drop

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said gold imports fell off to $3,677,811 in the week ended April 8, compared with the six-month high of $53,224,817 in the preceding week. Most of the week's gold came from England and the Philippines.

Silver imports totaled $6,138,912, including $4,500,000 worth of Chinese silver coins sold to this country under an understanding negotiated last year between the Chinese and United States Treasuries.

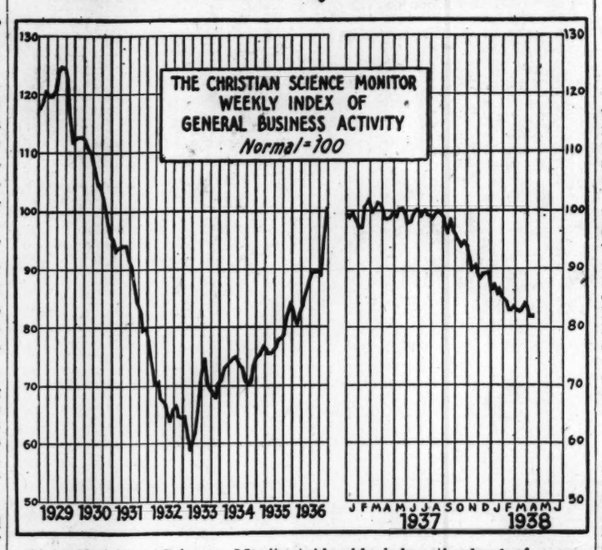
Mexico shipped $545,436 worth of silver during the week. Secretary Morgenthau revealed yesterday that the United States still buys Mexican silver when offered on the market at New York.

Farm Income Decline Put at $503,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The bureau of agricultural economics predicted that the national cash farm income during the first half of 1938 would be about $3,000,000,000 or about $503,000,000 less than during the same period last year.

The prediction was based on a continued weakness in the domestic demand and lower prices for farm products and "increased evidence of recession in business activity in foreign countries which are markets for American farm products."

Monitor Weekly Index Shows Business Steady at Low Level



The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity maintained during the week ended April 9 the low level reached in the previous week. On April 9, the index registered 81.8 (prel.) unchanged from the preceding week and compared with 98.4 on April 10, 1937.

While the combined index remainen unchanged for the week, the three components continued their directional movements of the week before. Miscellaneous freight carloadings continued to drof off sharply offsetting further gains in both the electric power production series and that for bank debits outside New York City.

The sharp decline in the carloadings figures was contrary to seasonal expectations and carried the adjusted index to another new low for the current decline and to the lowest level since October 1934.

Output of electricity and bank debits, on the other hand, increased more than was seasonally expected and the adjusted indexes for the two series advanced.

While power output is still considerably below the level of a year ago, comparisons with the corresponding 1937 week show that two districts, the West Central and Pacific Coast, reduced their percentage decreases during the week and one remained the same. Only in the Middle Atlantic section and in the Southern states were losses from the previous year substantially greater than in the week before.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	April 9,* 1938	April 2, 1938	April 10 1937
Combined index	81.8	81.8	98.4
Bk debits outside NYC	85.1	82.6	92.3
Elec power produc	88.0	87.8	99.5
Misc carloadings	65.9	68.8	102.4

*Preliminary.

American Radiator Business 26 P. C. Below a Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Clarence M. Woolley, chairman of American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp. told stockholders at the annual meeting business in the first two months of the year was more than 26 per cent under the comparable period of 1937. He said there had been a turn for the better in the building industry recently.

Operations of the company in the first two months, Mr. Woolley said, have not resulted in a profit and "it is unlikely this condition will be remedied in the next few months."

Mr. Woolley added, however, that the Standard Sanitary division had made money during the first two months but that the radiator department operations were unprofitable.

Mr. Woolley said that while labor costs are still "high," he believed mechanics in the plumbing and heating trades were beginning to adjust their compensation in line with "present economic conditions." He said the company's products had been little changed in price and he did not anticipate any major reduction.

Growers of Mohair To Receive Loans

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced approval of loans up to $3,000,000 to mohair growers to help them market their 1937 and 1938 clips.

It said the loans had been requested by growers, recommended by Secretary Wallace, and approved by the President and the Commodity Credit Corporation, and should enable producers to market their product more favorably.

Loans will be made available immediately, the AAA said, on a maximum of 10,000,000 pounds of mohair still in possession of producers or producer-co-operative associations and stored in country warehouses, at the following rates per pound on a grease basis:

Texas kid, 30 cents; Texas adult, 20 cents; all other states, kid 29 cents, adult 19 cents.

The Texas rate will apply on mohair stored at Boston.

The loans will be available until Nov. 15, 1938, and mature not later than 10 months after being made, but not later than May 31, 1939. The loan agreements will be secured by warehouse receipts accompanied by appraisal certificates showing grade and quality.

Every Investor Should Benefit By Reading April 20 Financial World

Prudent investing now requires more thought and study than usual. Thousands of investors find THE FINANCIAL WORLD very valuable in helping them meet today's investment problems.

It will pay you to read the following features of our April 20 issue: "The Technical Position of the Market", "Status of Guaranteed Rails", "Convertible Bond Guide", "Insurance Shares Appraised", "Air Conditioning Prospects Analyzed" and "10 Stocks for the Coming Inflation." We will send you free an analysis "40 Stocks With Good 'Comeback' Power" if you return this "ad" and $1 for our next 4 issues of THE FINANCIAL WORLD. You will also receive our May stock ratings and data book (ready May 1st).

The FINANCIAL WORLD
21 C. M. WEST STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

World Industrial Activity Declines During February

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—World industrial activity continues to decline and February represented the sixth consecutive month of business recession, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

Production declined again in the United States, Great Britain, and Canada, although the rate of decline was much slower that month than for preceding months. Output was fairly well sustained in the majority of the Latin-American countries. During January, activity declined in France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Sweden and Czechoslovakia. In Norway and Denmark however, business conditions showed little change. Increased output was reported in Poland and Holland.

Britain Less Active

In Great Britain, business activity has receded consistently, although at a moderate rate since last September. The textile industry has been most affected. The decline in the heavy industries has been somewhat delayed because of the large volume of unfilled orders accumulated last year. There has been a persistent falling off of new business, which has not yet been reflected in industrial activity.

In Germany, business activity declined rather sharply from November to January, but reports suggest a substantial pickup in February.

In France, industrial production is lower than a year ago. All industries, except automobiles, have been affected, with the greatest losses in textiles, mining, and metallurgy.

The Conference Board's analysis of world trade indicates a general decline since last June. During January, the seasonally adjusted index of the value of international trade in 76 countries, computed in terms of gold, stood at 43.3 per cent of the 1929 average, a loss of 4.8 per cent from the preceding month, and a loss of 12.3 per cent from the recovery peak established last June.

Prices Advance

World prices of major raw materials and foodstuffs advanced 1.7 per cent during February, raising the combined index of nine internationally traded commodities to 67.0 per cent of the 1928 average, which compares with the recovery high reached last April of 87.5 per cent. The commodities responsible for the rise were wheat, cotton, silk, and tea. During March the prices of most commodities fell sharply, and the combined index probably again showed a marked decline.

Wholesale prices receded during February and March in the United States, Great Britain, Sweden, and Canada. There was little change in the level of prices in France and Germany. The wholesale price index advanced in Japan and Italy.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Primary influence in Wall Street last week was, of course, the pump-priming news. From an initial skepticism the market gradually turned to real enthusiasm in Saturday's uprush of prices, accelerating the recovery of the previous ten days.

The bullish news arrived in installments. First came the hints of pump-priming. Then the probability that the inactive gold would be desterilized. Then Thursday noon, in the President's message to Congress, came the additional surprise of a cut in reserve requirements, and on top of that, news that the Treasury and the Reserve Board were acting immediately. Last was the conciliatory, almost apologetic tone of the President's ("money to burn") fireside broadcast.

The net effect was to build up a theory with many traders that at last the Administration was coming to the rescue of the market in a big way, and in circles where the feeling prevails that the government can, if it wants, "put them up" or "put them down" this produced the almost extravagant belief that the bottom of the depression had been reached, the bottom of the stock market, of commodity prices, etc.

Washington News Big Factor

This faith was apparently firm enough, judging by market action, to offset a run of minor unfavorable news items from Washington. First was the President's massage Monday on the railroads, which fell flat as a market factor. Then there was the six to five refusal of the ICC to grant the increase in basic passenger fare from 2 cents to 2½. Then came the President's attempt to interfere in the deliberations of the conference committee on the pending tax bill, throwing his weight against the liberalizations which the Street has hoped for and the Senate has largely granted. Last was the overnight Saturday news that the President would again harp on the anti-monopoly theme in a message to Congress on Tuesday.

Furthermore, several items of business news were also unfavorable, though, for the most part, last week was Washington week in the stock market.

Outstanding was the deferment of semi-annual interest on the Atchison adjustment 4s, the first since 1896 and quite a shock to the bond market, despite the obvious forewarnings of it in Atchison's recent earnings reports. (The management has been ploughing money heavily into the road in recent years, in part it is supposed through the padding of maintenance accounts.) The deferment caused the adjustment 4s to drop eight points in one day and caused sympathetic declines in the whole list of rail liens until Saturday.

Business News Mixed

There was other business news not so good. Steel operations still hang around 32 per cent with no likelihood of improvement this week. Number 1 heavy melting scrap at Pittsburgh dropped 25 cents in mid-week to $12.50-$13 and on Friday another 50 cents to $12-$12.50, thus completing the loss of all its gain this year and falling back to the January level.

Carloadings, after seasonal adjustment, dropped fractionally to another new low. The only bright spot in the business picture seems to be a resistance of the building industry to the general depression. The figures are rather conflicting but the net impression is that building is doing comparatively well.

Incidentally the FHA people are inclined to feel that their 90 per cent insured house mortgage may not be quite as risky a shoe-string speculation as critics aver because it is getting under way while business conditions are bad. Hence it may turn out to have somewhat the same fortunate initial start as a stock trading account opened on a narrow margin at the bottom of the market.

The building shares, incidentally, gave a good account of themselves in Saturday's lively market. So, also, did the airplane shares, which have thrived in the last ten days on the remark made in the House of Commons a short time ago that Britain might turn to the United States for a part of her air armament program.

Rails Fail to Advance

The rail shares failed to participate. They have declined since Saturday April 9, on the disappointment over the President's message, the Atchison interest deferment, the conclusive refusal of rail labor to accept any voluntary wage reduction, the veto by the I. C. C. of the passenger fare increase, and the slight further sag in carloadings.

This week the first reports should come out for Class I railroad March operating results. The failure of the rails to "confirm" the rally in the industrials tinged somewhat the enthusiasm of bulls, who also felt that at present levels around 120 on the Dow-Jones industrial share prices have reached a more important resistance level than at any previous point since the low of 98.95 on March 31.

The effect of the cut in reserve requirements was almost spectacular on government bonds. On Thursday afternoon they rose by ¾ to ¾ points and on Friday they continued this advance by ¼ to ½ point per issue. Excess reserves are now calculated to reach soon a $3,800,000,000 level, which is about $300,000,000 higher than anything ever seen before.

There is considerable curiosity about how the Treasury will release its now gigantic deposit at the Reserve banks into circulation (i. e. into member bank deposit balances at the Reserve) for it may either pay bills off without refunding, or let the money ooze out through current spending. In either case unprecedented ease in the money market is likely, and the recent uptrend in bank discount rates on Treasury bills is expected to reverse itself.

The strength in governments communicated itself to the entire list of high-grade or money bonds, with the exception of rail liens and even these participated on Saturday.

Commodities Price Trend Up

Commodities took the pump-priming news favorably on Thursday and commenced a reversal of their recent weakness. Cotton was particularly strong, and the volatile market in hides, while wheat acted as though it would have gone up but for the Government report indicating a winter wheat crop this year of 725,000,000 bushels, a slight increase over the average of private estimates published the previous week and, if realized, one of the largest crops on record. Perhaps the strength in commodities Thursday was one of the cues which led stock traders Saturday to abandon some of their preliminary skepticism regarding "inflation."

The New York Stock Exchange is certainly being streamlined. The Nominating Committee's new slate for governors has virtually wiped out every member who could possibly be called Old Guard. Even Mr. Gay is dropped. Mr. Martin, the new chairman, teaches at the left-wing New School for Social Research here and is one of the youngest governors on record. The average age of the proposed governing board is four years younger than that of the expiring one. The news, being brought out by the SEC at Washington, of suspicions regarding Richard Whitney's solvency last fall, provides substantial support for the change. The newly nominated governing committee has a sharply shrunken representation of floor members, including specialists, $2 brokers, floor traders, and bond brokers, and a correspondingly increased representation for the wire house members more in contact with the public. All kinds of proposals are in the air for preventing a recurrence of the Whitney incident, and the cake of custom having been broken, everything is in a state of flux, which will be described on this page in more detail this week.

Chicago Exchange To Trade in Hides

By the Associated Press

Chicago

The Chicago Mercantile Exchange announced that it would start trading in hides.

A proposal to create a new type of associate membership with limited privileges for hide transactions was announced to the membership by Lloyd S. Tenny, business manager.

The proposal was reported approved by the board of governors. Applications for memberships were expected soon and further action on the proposal, it was said, would depend upon the reception given it by the hide trade.

The new membership would grant buyers the right to have their personal accounts handled at members' rates, and the right to serve, if appointed, on the hide committee. No figure has been set for cost of membership, but it was said that it would be nominal.

American Telephone Quarter Net Equals $2.07 Common Share

NEW YORK (AP)—American Telephone & Telegraph Co, for the three months ended March 31, reported net income of $38,634,257 after taxes and charges, equal to $2.07 a common share, against $43,582,625 or $2.33 a common share in the like 1937 quarter.

The figures are exclusive of the company's proportionate interest in the undivided profits or deficits of subsidiary companies.

For the three months ended Feb. 28 last, the company and its principal telephone subsidiaries reported consolidated net income of $38,528,830, equal after subsidiary preferred dividends and minority interest to $1.94 a common share, against $56,859,781 or $2.87 a common share in the like quarter a year earlier.

Walter Gifford, president, in a statement accompanying the report, said the Bell System had a net gain of around 98,000 telephones in the first quarter, compared with a gain of about 170,000 in the preceding quarter and 293,000 in the first quarter of 1937.

The number of toll and long-distance conversations was 2.5 per cent less than for the corresponding period of last year.

"While revenue per telephone is lower, total operating revenues of the system are at about the level of a year ago," he added. "Expenses are higher due mainly to increased wages and taxes. Current earnings also reflect a decline in earnings of Western Electric Co., Inc."

Department Store Sales Off 7 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated department store sales in the week ended April 9 were 7 per cent less than in the corresponding week last year.

Considering the fact that trade had the stimulus of Easter buying during the week this year, and that Easter already was past in the corresponding week last year, the Board said sales really were about 14 per cent lower.

For the four weeks ended April 9, sales averaged 11 per cent below last year.

Boston Bank Debits Increase 22 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Debits to individual accounts reported by Boston banks for March were sharply higher than the seasonally depressed February total. The comparison with March, 1937, however, was not so favorable.

The Standard Statistics Company index of bank debits for Boston in March is computed at 82 1920-1924 average equals 100) which is 22 per cent above the February index of 67, but 23 per cent under the March, 1937, index of 107.

The gain over February recorded by Boston banks is greater than the gain for the country as a whole, which was 20 per cent, and also greater than the gain for the State, which was 21 per cent.

Stock Exchange Seat Sells For $63,000, Up $4,000

NEW YORK (AP)—A membership in the New York Stock Exchange has been posted for transfer at $63,000, an increase of $4,000.

The previous sale was of the membership of Richard Whitney, former president of the exchange, whose firm recently failed and who is now serving a term in Sing Sing.

The highest price for a membership this year was paid on Jan. 12 at $75,000, while the lowest, and a low for around 20 years, was $52,000 on March 30.

Mexico Completes Plans to Export Expropriated Oil

MEXICO CITY, D. F. (AP)—Gustavo Espinosa Mireles, head of the National Oil Export Company, announced preparations were complete for the export of oil from expropriated British and American wells at Tampico.

He did not specify destination or purchaser of the oil upon his return from a Tampico inspection to check on transportation facilities. He said shipments would start this week.

Meanwhile, a plan for indemnifying $400,000,000 worth of expropriated foreign oil properties is expected to receive the approval of Mexico's congress next week.

Plan Includes Loan

The two-fold proposal is believed to include a 100,000,000 peso domestic loan to provide an initial cash payment and the setting aside of a percentage of future domestic and foreign oil sales to go into the indemnification fund.

United States Ambassador Josephus Daniels and Foreign Minister Eduardo Hay have conferred almost daily on proposals for the payments which the Government hopes will be satisfactory to the United States Government.

Evidence of Mexico's desire to placate the United States was seen in bills pending before Congress to remove the three per cent surcharge on imports, imposed last September, and to modify tariff boosts put into effect in January.

Both these measures, designed to increase Mexican revenues and protect her trade balance, prompted informal United States protests.

Mexico for Mexicans

Meanwhile, another step was made in President Cardenas' "Mexico for Mexicans" program when the President offered to deliver the national railways to the workers to operate beginning May 1.

A draft of an agreement with the railway workers union provided that the union give the Government 5.64 per cent of gross revenues starting next year.

President Cardenas took over the Mexican national railways system last June.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Eduardo Suarez, the Mexican finance minister, arrived in the United States today and is expected to discuss renewal of the American agreement to purchase Mexican silver, high officials indicated.

Members' Trading 19.4 P. C. of Total

WASHINGTON (AP) — Round-lot transactions of New York Stock Exchange members in the week ended March 19 were 19.47 per cent of total exchange transactions, the securities commission reported.

Total round-lot volume for the week was 5,267,000 shares, or 7.5 per cent larger than volume reported on the ticker.

Round-lot transactions of members initiated on the floor were 6.66 per cent of aggregate exchange dealings, while those initiated off the floor were 3.94 per cent of all exchange turnover. Round-lot transactions of specialists were 8.87 per cent of total exchange volume.

Air Reduction Net 59.5 P. C. Under '37

NEW YORK (AP)—C. E. Adams, chairman of Air Reduction Co., told stockholders at the annual meeting that earnings for the first two 1938 month were 59.5 per cent under the like 1937 period, while first quarter sales were off 28.8 per cent.

First quarter earnings figures, he said, have not yet been compiled.

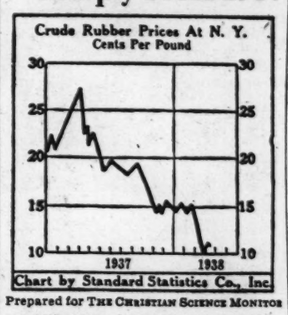
The February pay roll for wage earners was 23.8 per cent smaller than a year ago, and the number of workers 23.6 per cent fewer, he pointed out. Salaries at the beginning of this month were reduced 5 per cent, he added.

Regarding the company's outlook, the chairman said future possibilities of growth in the use of gases for flame hardening and for pipe welding were "very great."

The Navy building program, he said, ought to boost the electric welding business, in which Air Reduction is interested.

The company manufactures oxy-acetylene gases and equipment for welding and cutting.

Rubber Prices Off Sharply From 1937



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Although inventories of tire companies have been worked down somewhat since the close of last year, they are still large, and the further decline in crude rubber prices since then indicates that heavy inventory losses may be seen at mid-year, if no sharp spurt in crude rubber prices occurs before then.

Better Business Seen for Second Half of This Year

The steady process of inventory and price readjustments, combined with strenuous government efforts to stimulate business before fall elections, should bring substantial improvement during the second half, says the United Business Service, Boston.

"While there are many confusing surface cross-currents, the marked stability in general business activity during the past three months lends strong support to the belief that the bottom of the depression has been reached," says United. "Over the next few months, activity will probably remain around present levels. However, a definite turn for the better is anticipated by fall."

The Service also points out that the apparent disposition of the Administration to spend this country back to prosperity will have definite repercussions in commodity markets. The drastic decline in prices over the past 12 months has brought commodity indexes down to the lows of 1935 and 1936, with many of the volatile items depressed even further. The combination of these two factors will tend to incite new speculative interest.

In general, the effects of the "pump priming" on commodity markets are likely to be rather slow in taking hold. Stocks of many commodities, particularly raw materials, are still high. Furthermore, delays in getting the recovery funds in circulation will influence caution on the part of buyers for some time. However, it appears that a near-term check to the price decline will be followed by a period of steady to slow rising commodity prices.

Canadian Contract Awards Ahead of '37

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Construction contracts awarded in Canada for January and February of this year were slightly in excess of those for the same period in 1937, totaling $15,691,700 for 2,538 projects in 1938 as against $15,351,000 for 2,528 projects last year, according to figures compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd., of Toronto.

Contemplated work, reported for the first time, in February amounted to $40,782,700, as compared with $22,093,200 for January.

Steel Operations Remain Steady At 32 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—The upward movement of steel buying in March seems to have spent itself, and while the April rate promises to equal the previous month, little evidence appears of a continued forward movement, says the magazine Steel.

"Operations," continues the report, "remained at 32 per cent, though indications are that this week may see some curtailment. Pittsburgh gained 1 point to 30 per cent and New England 10 points to 30 per cent, Chicago lost 1 point to 30 per cent, Youngstown 2 points to 31, Wheeling 2 points to 31, Cleveland 4 points to 23 and Cincinnati 27 points to 18 per cent. The latter has been staggering production alternate weeks from about 18 to 45 per cent. There was no change in the rate at Detroit at 18 per cent, St. Louis 42.4, Birmingham 66, Buffalo 28 and Eastern Pennsylvania 28.

"Miscellaneous industries are expanding slowly but their requirements are not sufficient to lend much support. Galvanized sheets are most active in flat-rolled products and tin plate is holding up well, production being close to 60 per cent. Sheets for stovemaking are being taken at a steady rate, but buying for refrigerators is declining. Agricultural implement makers are operating at 70 to 75 per cent with indications of about two months activity before the seasonal lull.

"While building as a whole is slow and aggregate tonnages are much below last year, public work is bringing some important tonnages to fabricators.

"Gradual advance in automobile production brought the total for last week to 62,021 units, an increase of 1,046 over the preceding week.

"Shipments of finished steel in March by United States Steel Corp. subsidiaries were 572,199 tons, an increase of 20.5 per cent over February but a decline of 59.4 per cent from a year ago. For first quarter shipments were 1,565,244 tons, a decrease of 57.2 per cent from first quarter of 1937."

Declines of 25 to 50 cents in steelmaking grades of scrap were registered in practically all centers. In the East this is attributed to export demand drying up, but in general it results from buying by melters on offers of prices below the market. The result of this general dropping of prices is a loss of 46 cents in the steelmaking scrap composite, carrying it to $12.17, the lowest since August, 1935. No signs of strength are apparent and further lowering is expected. The iron and steel composite dropped 3 cents, to $38.59, because of scrap weakness. The finished steel composite is unchanged at $61.70.

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Providence, Rhode Island
April 18, 1938 Telephone Gaspee 2575

We are pleased to announce that

Mr. James Jackson, Jr.

has been admitted to our firm as a

General Partner

April 18, 1938

TOWNSEND, ANTHONY AND TYSON
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MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Cotton Consumed In March Is Well Below 1937 Month

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported cotton consumed during March totaled 510,941 bales of lint and 60,443 of linters, compared with 427,528 of lint and 47,888 of linters during February this year, and 776,942 of lint and 75,361 of linters during March last year.

Cotton on hand March 31 was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,771,937 bales of lint and 278,509 of linters, compared with 1,814,997 and 273,594 on Feb. 28 this year, and 2,077,932 and 297,713 on March 31 last year.

In public storage and at compresses 10,956,051 bales of lint and 91,936 of linters, compared with 11,655,837 and 86,103 on Feb. 28 this year, and 5,035,789 and 71,862 on March 31 last year.

Imports for March totaled 14,360 bales, compared with 18,797 in February this year, and 45,239 in March last year.

Exports for March totaled 425,888 bales of lint and 24,225 of linters, compared with 398,744 and 21,432 during February this year, and 467,706 and 29,426 during March last year.

Cotton spindles active during March numbered 22,288,098, compared with 22,356,638 during February this year, and 24,640,046 during March last year.

Cotton consumed during March in cotton-growing states totaled 428,309 bales, compared with 360,558 during February this year, and 639,818 during March last year.

Cotton on hand March 31 included:

In consuming establishments in cotton-growing states, 1,483,898 bales, compared with 1,529,373 on Feb. 28 this year, and 1,709,987 on March 31 last year.

In public storage and at compresses in cotton-growing states, 10,868,803 bales, compared with 11,565,954 on Feb. 28 this year, and 4,924,567 on March 31 last year.

Cotton spindles active during March in cotton-growing states numbered 16,790,022, compared with 16,882,508 during February this year, and 17,760,526 during March last year.

Investment Trusts

Management		
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	10.75	11.44
Affiliated F Inc	3.64	4.00
Amerex Hold	17.50	19.50
Am Business Shrs (new)	3.14	3.47
Am Gen Equip Inc	.55	.62
Am Ins Stocks	3.75	4.00
Boston Fund, Inc	14.44	15.44
British Type Inv	.32	.47
Broad St Inv	21.17	22.54
Bullock Fund	12.125	13.25
Can Inv Fund	3.50	3.85
Century Shrs Tr	19.68	21.16
Chain St Investor	13.54	14.40
Dividend Shrs	1.13	1.22
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	15.44	16.58
Eaton & Howard Fd F	10.00	10.84
Equity Corp $3 pf	20.00	23.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.37	18.71
Fund Investors Inc	14.63	15.91
Gen Capital	27.67	29.75
Gen Investors Tr	4.24	4.62
Incorp Investors Tr	15.46	16.52
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	35.00	35.00
Maryland Fund	5.06	5.66
Mass Invest Tr	18.48	19.61
Mutual Interest	9.96	10.58
Nation Wide Voting	1.15	1.26
New England Fund	11.45	12.51
Old Colony Tr Ass	11.50	13.50
Plymouth Fund Inc	.38	.43
Putnam, Geo., Fund	13.17	14.09
Quarterly Income Shrs	9.50	10.41
Railway & Light Sec	7.00	8.50
Railway & Light Sec pf	82.50	85.50
Repub Invest Fund	.24	....
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	2.25	3.75
Spencer Trask Fund	13.21	13.91
Stand Util Inc	.40	.43
State Street Invest	70.00	73.50
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.55	.61
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.85	.92
Tr Ei Lt & P Voting	.76	.84
Wellington Fund	11.91	13.14
World Investment Tr	3.47	3.77
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	5.25	6.00
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.35	....
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.15	....
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.46	....
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.56	....
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.35	....
Diversified Tr C	3.20	....
Diversified Tr D	4.85	5.45
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.55	3.80
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.26	4.88
Nation Wide Sec	2.68	2.78
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	48.00	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1935	1.75	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.38	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.34	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.10	....
Repres Tr Shrs	8.26	8.76
Super of Am Tr AA, BB	1.89	....
Super of Am Tr C, D	5.09	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	11.375	11.875
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.50	1.60
Investment Banking		
Bancamer Blair	3.375	4.375
First Boston Corp	11.125	12.625
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	.75	1.50

Keystone Custodian Funds

	Liq. Sales value price		Liq. Sales value price
	Bonds	K-2	8.51 9.31
B-1	23.40 25.51		
B-2	18.80 20.50	Common Stocks	
B-3	12.40 13.59	S-1	23.27 25.40
B-4	6.12 6.75	S-2	12.48 13.65
Preferred Stocks		S-3	10.49 11.51
K-1	12.41 13.53	S-4	4.17 4.63

Boston Stocks

April 18

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos Albany	73	73	73	73
8.00	Bos Edison	121	120	121	118
5.00	Bos Elevated	54½	54½	54½	55
	Bos&Me st A pf	2	2	2	2
3.75d	East G&F pr pf	24	24	24	24
4.50	East G&F pr pf	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼
..	East MSR pf B	3½	3½	3½	5¼
..	E Mass pf	13½	13⅜	13⅜	15
1.00b	Employ Group	18	18	18	17
..	Hath Bak B	50c	50c	50c	50c
.50d	Narr Rac A	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
6.25d	NE Tel&Tel	90	88½	89½	89
..	North Butte	60c	56c	56c	55c
..	Pac Mills	13½	13⅛	13⅛	11⅞
	Quincy Min	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¼
1.10b	Torrington	24¼	24	24	24½
2.50b	Un Shoe M	66¾	66¾	66¾	66½
1.50	Unit Sh M pf	40½	40½	40½	41

b Exclusive of extras. d Paid in 1937. ‡Assessment paid.

Wool Top Futures

(By H. Hentz & Co., Boston)

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	80.0	79.0	79.1†	78.6b
Oct.	80.0	79.1	79.2†	78.5b
Dec.	80.4	79.3	79.3b	78.8n
Mar.	80.1	79.2	79.2†	....

b Bid.. n Nominal. Sales 112 lots. Spot price 83.0, unchanged.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on April 15: Receipts $35,403,066; expenditures, $33,470,316; balance, $2,927,059,653; customs receipts for the month, $11,891,410. Receipts for the fiscal year since July 1, $4,948,802,568; expenditures, $6,038,446,849, including $1,632,879,434 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $1,087,644,281; gross debt, $37,563,358,287, a decrease of $707,478 below the previous day; gold assets, $12,827,690.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 10.00; export 10.10. Tin steady; spot and near-by 40.00; forward 40.05. Lead steady; New York spot 4.50-55; East St. Louis 4.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 4.25. Iron, No. 2 for eastern Pennsylvania 25.00; Buffalo 24.00; Alabama 20.00. Aluminum, virgin 99 per cent 20.00. Antimony, spot 18.75. Quicksilver 71.00-72.00. Platinum, pure 36.00 nom. Wolframite 32.00 nom.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:30

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
27	3⅜s '43-40 June	106.7	106.4	106.7
58	3⅜s '47-43 reg	109.2	108.30	108.2
63	3¼s '45-43	108.26	108.21	108.22
2	3¼s '46-44	108.22	108.22	108.22
2	4s '54-44	113.13	113.13	113.13
7	2¾s '47-45	105.2	105.2	105.2
62	2½s '45	104.14	104.11	104.14
35	3¾s '56-46	111.26	111.24	111.26
2	3s '48-46	106.18	106.18	106.18
48	4¼s '52-47	117.16	117.12	117.16
30	2¾s '51-48	103.2	103	103.2
11	2½s '48	102.11	102.8	102.11
2	3¼s '52-49	106.26	106.24	106.26
24	2½s '53-49	100.24	100.20	100.20
37	2¾s '54-51	102.4	102.2	102.4
37	3s '55-51	105.1	104.28	-05.1
14	2½s '60-55	103.2	102.29	103
24	2¾s '59-56	102	101.27	101.27

Federal Farm Mortgage

7	3s '47-42	104.22	104.20	104.2
3	2¾s '47-42	103.13	103.13	103.13
1	3s '49-44	104.13	104.13	104.13

Home Owners' Loan

6	2¾s '49-39 reg	102.16	102.16	102.16
164	2¼s '44-42	102.18	102.15	102.16
54	3s '52-44	104.16	104.14	104.16

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4¼s'46st	98	98	98
4	Alleghany 5s '44	58¼	58	58
7	Alleghany 5s '49	52¼	52	52
11	Allis Chalm 4s '52	103	102¾	103
7	Am & For P5s 2030	47	46¾	47
3	Am Ice 5s '53	97	97	97
1	AmIGChem 5½s'49	103½	103½	103½
2	Am Ind 5½s'49	91	91	91
9	Am T&T 3½s '43	113¼	113½	113⅝
73	Am T&T 3¼s'61	101¼	100¾	101
23	Am T&T 3¼s'61	101¼	101⅛	101¼
12	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104	103⅞	104
1	Arm Del 4s '57	91½	91½	91½
51	AT & SF 4s '95	100½	100½	100½
22	AT & SF aj 4s '95 st	81	78½	81
50	AT & SF aj 4s '95	75	75	75
3	AT & SF 4s '60	90	90	90
6A	AT & SF cv 4½s '48	92½	91½	92⅛
6	AT & SF T Sh L 4s '58	101¼	101¼	101¼
5	AC Line 1st 4s '52	74½	74¼	74¼
10	ACL cit 4s '52	56¾	56¾	56¾
19	B & O rfg 6s '95	22	21½	21½
20	B & O 1st 5s '48	42¾	42	42
25	B & O rfg 5s '95	20½	19¾	19⅞
9	B & O 5s '96 F	20¼	19¼	19¼
7	B & O 5s 2000 D	19⅝	19	19
21	B & O cv 4½s '60	17	15¾	15¾
5	B & O 5s '95	41½	41½	41½
7	B & O 5s S W '50	31½	31¼	31½
1	Bang & Ar 4s cv '51 st	100	100	100
7	Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	116¾	116¼	116¾
5	Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	127	127	127
13	Beth Stl 3¼s '60	102¼	102	102¼
41	Beth Stl 3½s '52	86¾	86½	86½
4	Boston & Me 5s '67	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜
2	Bost & Me 4¾s JJ '61	30½	29½	30½
10	Bkly Edis 3¼s '51	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
3	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	45	44⅝	44⅝
3	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	99	99	99
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	102¼	102¼	102¼
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	79	79	79
1	Buf R & P4½s'57	20½	20½	20½
1	Bush Term 4s '52	33	33	33
3	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116¼	116¼	116¼
5	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	119⅞	119⅛	119⅛
15	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	114½	114¼	114½
6	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	114¾	114¾	114¾
5	Can Nat Ry 5½s '57	114⅜	114	114⅜
5	Can Nor 6½s '46	123	123	123
1	Can Pac 5s '44	112¼	112¼	112½
7	Can Pac 4½s '60	91½	91½	91½
79	Can ac 4s2 perp	79	78¾	78¾
7	Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	94¼	94	94¼
1	Cen Pac 5s '60	45	45	45
3	Cen R R N J 5s '87	27¼	27	27
1	Certain-td 5½s '48	63½	63½	63½
1	C&O 4½s '92	111⅜	111⅜	113⅜
3	CB&Q 4½s '77	84	84	84
2	CB&Q gen 4s '58	94	93⅞	94
8	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
6	Chi & Ill 5s '51	11	11	11
2	Chic Gt West 4s '59	16½	16½	16½
7	Chi I & L 4s '47	10¼	10¼	10¼
30	CMSP & Pac 4s '75	9	8⅞	9
53	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3⅛	3	3
2	CMStP 4½s '89Z	21	21	21
3	CM&SP gen 4s '89	21¼	21	21
5	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	5½	5½	5½
1	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	8¾	8¾	8¾
2	CRI & P 4½s '52A	7	7	7
3	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	4¾	4½	4¾
10	CRI & P rfg 4s '34	6½	6½	6½
3	Ch Un Sta 4s '44	104	104	104
5	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	106	105¼	106
1	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	101	101	101
1	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
17	Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	79	79	79
17	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	80	80	80
4	Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	104	104	104
4	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	103	103	103
2	Clev & Pitts 4½s '77	100	100	100
1	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
3	ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	81¼	81	81
2	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	77¾	77½	77½
3	ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	73	73	73
2	Col & Sc 4½s'58	36	35	35
1	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	87¾	87¾	87¾
1	Colmbia G 5s 1961	88½	87¾	87⅞
2	Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
24	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	97	96½	97
17	Com'l Cred 2¾s'42	100½	100⅜	100½
6	Comwlth Ed 5s '53	112½	112⅜	112½
3	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107	107	107
4	Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	105½	105½	105½
1	Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	105¼	105¼	105¼
20	Con Edis 3¼s '46	101	100⅞	101
23	Con Edis 3½s'56	99½	99⅜	99½
15	Con Gas 3¼s' 4½s'51	105¼	105¼	105¼
9	Con Oil 3½s'51	97¼	97	97¼
2	Consum Pow 3¾s'65	105⅝	105⅝	105¼
2	Consum Pow 3½s'70	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1	Consum Pow 3½s'67	102¾	102¾	102¾
5	Consum Pow 3¼s'66	101	101	101
3	Continen Can 5s'42	89	89	89
1	Crane Co 3½s'51	108	107½	107½
2	Crown Cork 4s'50	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	34⅞	34¾	34⅞
8	Dayton P&L 3½s'60	107	107	107
5	Del Hud rfg 4s'43	33½	32½	32½
1	D & R G 4½s'36	10½	10⅝	10½
1	D & R G West 5s'55	6	6	6
1	D & R G W 5es'55 Aud	5¼	5¼	5¼
5	Det Ed 4s'65	108½	108½	108½
1	Duluth SS&A 5s'37	14	14	14
1	Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2	Elec Auto Lite 4s'52	99½	99½	99½
9	El Paso N Gas 4½s'51	103	103	103
13	Erie rfg 5s'67	12	11⅞	12
9	Erie rfg 5s'75	11⅞	11¾	11⅞
40	Erie gen lien 4s'96	17	16¾	17
3	Fairbks Morse 4s'56	98½	98½	98½
2	Fed Lt&T 5s'42 st	92	92	92
1	Francis Sug 5s'56	39	39	39
1	Gen Am Inv 5s'52	101½	101½	101½
1	Gen Cable 5½s'47	90¼	90¼	90¼
1	Gen Cable 5s 2013	47¾	47½	47¾
12	NYC 4½s 2013 A	43¾	43¼	43¼
1	NYC 3¼s '52	55¼	55¼	55¼
18	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	43¼	42¾	43
5	NYCh&StL 5½s '74 A	41	41	41
17	NYCh&StL 4½s '78	34¼	33	34¼
1	NY Dock Co 5s '38	98½	98½	98½
21	NY Edis 3¼s '65	103½	102¾	103½
11	NYGEI,H&P 4s '49	113	112¾	113
1	NY Lack&W 4s '73 A	60	60	60
1	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	17	17	17
20	NYNH&H cv 6s '40	23½	23½	23½
3	NYNH&H 4½s '67	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
1	NYNH&H 4s '47	15	15	15
1	NYNH&H 4s '57	6¾	6¾	6¾
8	NYNH&H 3½s '56	13¾	13¾	13¾
5	NY S&W gen 5s '40	7½	7½	7½
1	NY W&Bost 4½s '46	4¼	4¼	4¼
5	Niaga Falls P 3½s '66	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
11	Nor Am Co 5s '61	100	100	100
2	Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '57A	100¼	99¾	99⅞
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '72 Ap	100½	100½	100½
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '72	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '75	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '75A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '76	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '76A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '77	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '77A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '78	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '78A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '79	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '79A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '80	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '80A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '81	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '81A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '82	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '82A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '83	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '83A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '84	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '84A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '85	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '85A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '86	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '86A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '87	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '87A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '88	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '88A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '89	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '89A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '90	100	100	100
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1	Nor Am Ed 5s '91	100	100	100
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1	Nor Am Ed 5s '92	100	100	100
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1	Nor Am Ed 5s '98A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '99	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '99A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '00	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '00A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '01	100	100	100
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1	Nor Am Ed 5s '02	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '02A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '03	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '03A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '04	100	100	100
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1	Nor Am Ed 5s '07	100	100	100
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1	Nor Am Ed 5s '08	100	100	100
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1	Nor Am Ed 5s '09	100	100	100
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1	Nor Am Ed 5s '10	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '10A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '11	100	100	100
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1	Nor Am Ed 5s '12A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '13	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '13A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '14	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '14A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '15	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '15A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '16	100	100	100
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1	Nor Am Ed 5s '17	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '17A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '18	100	100	100
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1	Nor Am Ed 5s '19A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '20	100	100	100
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1	Nor Am Ed 5s '21	100	100	100
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1	Nor Am Ed 5s '22	100	100	100
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1	Nor Am Ed 5s '24	100	100	100
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1	Nor Am Ed 5s '29	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '29A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '30	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '30A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '31	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '31A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '32	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '32A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '33	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '33A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '34	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '34A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '35	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '35A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '36	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '36A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '37	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '37A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '38	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '38A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '39	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '39A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '40	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '40A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '41	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '41A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '42	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '42A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '43	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '43A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '44	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '44A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '45	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '45A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '46	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '46A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '47	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '47A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '48	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '48A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '49	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '49A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '50	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '50A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '51	100	100	100
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1	Nor Am Ed 5s '55A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '56	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '56A	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '57	100	100	100
1	Nor Am Ed 5

Remodeling a Dickens Inn

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The 150-year-old George Inn, Southwark, where every year a play from one of Charles Dickens' novels is performed in the traditional manner in the open courtyard, is to be completely renovated.

The Inn is now the property of the National Trust, an organization preserving ancient and historic buildings and beautiful countryside for the nation. All the traditional features of the George Inn are to be retained, the Trust declares.

To enable the inn to deal with modern conditions, the interior arrangement of rooms is to be altered. The two galleries in the courtyard are to be retained intact. One of the upper rooms is to be transformed into a dining room. The panelling in this room is believed to be as old as the inn itself, and has now been scraped clear of many layers of paint.

In places where the ancient oak beams can lo longer bear with safety the weight of the walls and ceilings steel girders are to be erected, out of sight.

Last century half the inn was pulled down, so that only a portion now represents the historic building as it was seen by travellers of the seventeenth century. This half, however, is to be carefully preserved so that its future is secure.

Rome Hails Diplomatic Gain

(Continued from Page 1)

tical application is given to the pact with Britain. At the same time it is already evident that henceforth, owing to altered conditions in the Mediterranean and to the restoration of peace between Italy and Britain the attitude of the Rome Government will not be determined exclusively by German policy. Signor Mussolini is now in a position to be more independent.

The agreement is being officially proclaimed here as the most outstanding contribution to peace made by European States since the Locarno Pact concluded 13 years ago. It is regarded in many ways as similar to the Entente Cordiale established between France and Britain in April, 1904.

Like that famous agreement, it has been brought about by the emergence of Imperial Germany. That is not to say that Signor Mussolini, who is about to welcome Herr Hitler to Rome with imperial pomp, has turned his back on National Socialist Germany and that the Rome-Berlin axis has ceased to function. The axis, it is held, may still be useful to Fascist Italy to counterbalance any possible future combination of power against the totalitarian states.

But Signor Mussolini does not want to bind his country definitely to Germany as a partner, if its only task is to be that of supporting the expansionist aims of Germany, even when they openly clash with Italy's vital interests.

The most important of Signor Mussolini's parts of the agreement are his promise to evacuate Spain, both as to men and war materials, his recognition of British interests in Arabia and his undertaking not to raise a black army in Ethiopia. But the Italian view is that the Duce has gained in far greater measure by British recognition of the Italian Empire in East Africa and above all by Italy's gains in the part of the agreement dealing with the middle East.

Ultimate Italian withdrawal from Spain is an integral part of the understanding but it is one which, it is claimed here, required little negotiation since Italians always have been emphatic that they had no intention of attempting actual occupation of another European country. Britain's recognition of Italy's Empire which is also a vital part of the accord, although no specific mention of such recognition is made in any of the documents signed, places relations between Britain and Italy on an entirely new footing, adding greatly to Italian prestige.

Doubt Pay Roll Tax? Pay First Then Sue

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 18 (AP) —The United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled Saturday employers who believe they are exempt from social security taxes must pay the levies but may sue to get their money back.

The opinion was given on a Georgia case in which turpentine processors sought to prevent the Collector of Internal Revenue from collecting the tax.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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SELLING Sanforized-Double Shrunk Shirts, Sport Shirts. Also ties, hose, pajamas. Guaranteed one year by New York manufacturer. Half price offers to consumers bring quick sales. Big commissions; extra cash bonuses. Selling equipment FREE. Write Dept. CS-4, Rosecliff, 1239 Broadway, New York.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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CARPET CLEANING

Rugs, Carpets Shampooed, Repaired, Stored
KAY CARPET CLEANING CO.
473 West 150th St., New York City
Tel. Washington Heights 7-1378

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

DRESSES

OVERSTOCKED—48 New Spring Dresses (to $25) marked down to as low as $10.95. NATALIE NADELLE, 9 East 49th St., N. Y. C.

FOLDING CHAIRS

GOLD CHAIRS and COAT RACKS to rent JACKSON CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Square Boston CAP 3632

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NURSERY GOVERNESS, preferably Christian Scientist to care for boys, 8, and girl, 2; French and experience desired. Write Box 653, Glen Head, L. I., N. Y.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE P. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

PIANOS

CUSTOMER has commissioned us to dispose of her beautiful Steinway grand piano at once; always given best of care; we also have 100 good used pianos, all styles, at $10 to $485; come in; no obligations. BOYLSTON PIANO CO., 423 Boylston St., Boston; COM. 3666.

ROOMS TO LET

AVAILABLE for gentleman in private home in Long Island, N. Y., amid rural surroundings; near subway, train and World's Fair grounds; reasonable. Phone Flushing 9-8006, (N. Y.).

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—Large, comfortably furnished room and bath; desirable location; overlooking Jamaica Pond; private family. JAM. 1627-M.

N. Y. C., 410 W. 24th St.—Lady will share 2-room apartment, charmingly furnished; view, free swimming, roof. (Apt. 14L), WA. 9-5631.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2101 S St., N. W.—Large, comfortably furnished rooms, single, double, en suite; convenient neighborhood. Telephone Decatur 1376.

HELP WANTED—MEN

LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—College junior, business law, economics major; Sat., part time or summer work; office experience; references: car. Laureiton 8-1393.

SUMMER HOMES

WELLFLEET, CAPE COD—For rent, attractively furnished, 5 large rooms, bath, two piazzas overlooking the water, GE refrigerator; garage never been occupied. Apply ELMA A. PACKARD, 1 Meridian St., East Boston, Mass.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MAY FESTIVAL AND DANCE—10-piece dance orchestra; benefit of scholarship fund; May 24th, 8:30 P. M., A. W. A. Ballroom; tickets $1.10; by ROBERT MALONE CHORAL SOCIETY, 1106 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C.

TORONTO, ONT.—Charlidne Watson, Senior Certificate, London College, England; teacher of elocution, dramatic art KE 1893. 312 Lauder Ave.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON (Continued)

Betty's Beauty Parlor
1700 Columbia Rd. Fr. Col. 10321
Manicures $5c, using Revelon Polish
Special Service Every Day
Shampoo, Rinse and Finger Wave, 50c
Permanents $2.00 to $7.50
First-class service at prices you can afford to pay.
5 OPERATORS

LOUISA BEAUTY SALON
35c Service
Permanent Waving
Expert Operators
3 Services for 75c
Excepting Fridays and Saturdays
3251 Mt. Pleasant St. N. W. (Upstairs)
Phone Columbia 10006

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL
PRINTING
1015 15TH ST., N. W. Metropolitan 4567

In addition to
The new 1938 Frigidaire
with the METER MISER we also have
Used Reconditioned Refrigerators
Prices $24.50, $34.50, $49.50, $69.50 and up
DISTRICT ELECTRIC CO.
#1 DUPONT CIR. Potomac 3900
Open Evenings to 8 P. M.

MAINE

AUBURN

HIGH GRADE COAL
Coke and Wood
Auburn Cash Fuel Co.
130 Minot Avenue, Corner Elm Street
We sell first quality paints, varnishes and wall paper. We specialize in painting, papering, hardwood finishing and Craftex work.
All our work is done by experts and we guarantee satisfaction.
E. V. McCRELLIS
158 TURNER STREET PHONE 1071-J

BANGOR

Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Bags, Gloves, Corsets and Lingerie.
43 MAIN STREET

Bangor Furniture Company
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

The ROGERS STORE
11 HAMMOND STREET
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE and CHINA
We Buy Old Gold

Queen City Dye House
Successor to N. L. Fellows Co.
18 Clinton Street Dial 5167
CLEANING, PRESSING and DYEING of All Kinds
Quality Work

LEWISTON

WE SELL
CITIES SERVICE HEATING OILS
Domestic Fuel, Furnace Oil, Range Oils. Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils.
FRED C. McKENNEY
COLLEGE and SABATTUS STS. Tel. 3780

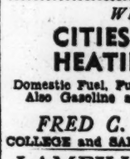
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
Walk-Over Shoes for Men and Women
110 Lisbon Street

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-5547
9 to 12 daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ask to See Our Nontarnishable
CHEST for SILVER
made in 3 sizes
$5.00—$6.00—$10.00
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 Congress St., Portland, Maine

Life Insurance
ANNUITIES
General Insurance
P. H. MacDonald & Co.
912 Chapman Bldg. Dial 2-8301



Anita Files
HAT SHOP
Tel. 2-2710
144 High St.
New Congress Bldg.

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam, Pool One, Navy Standard New River
Coke, Ford Charcoal Briquettes
Shell Oil

Langley's
630-634 Congress St
599 Congress St.
Union Station
213 Middle St.
J. O. LANGLEY
Famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland give us a call.

MAINE

PORTLAND (Continued)

Favored by Women Everywhere!
NoMEND
Silk Stockings
$1 - $1.65
The new Spring and Summer shades are more glamorous than ever. In sheer chiffon and fine quality service, sizes 8½ to 10½. Mail orders filled.
Owen-Moore's
PORTLAND MAINE

WATCHES
Accurate Time Beautiful Designs
Guaranteed Dependable
$25.00 up
Carter Brothers Co.
JEWELERS
881 Congress St., Portland, Me.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046
9:00 a. m. to 11 a. m. except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St. Concord, N. H.

Metropolitan Coal Co.
PITTSTON AND LEHIGH ANTHRACITE COAL
KING PHILIP AND NEW RIVER SOFT COAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
RANGE AND FUEL OIL
2 NO. MAIN ST. PHONE 364

"BEAUDOE" KID GLOVES, $5
Parisian to the Very Finger Tips
HARRY G. EMMONS

DUSTIN & SMITH
Insurance
is our business
May We Serve You
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

BARTLETT'S
Fountain and Food
125 Warren Street
Tel. 1110

W. CARPENTER
Wall Papers and Paints
PAINTING AND DECORATING
7 Bridge St. Tel. 1417

HARPER METHOD
is a specialized service . . . a beauty system far different from the usual.

A Visit to Our Shop Will Convince You
Harper Method Shop
4 PARK STREET Phone 2301

Headquarters for the Nationally Advertised
Wilbur Coon Shoes
TONKIN & FRASER
63 NORTH MAIN STREET

DOVER

Luncheons
Teas
DAERIS
Air Conditioned Restaurant
MORRILL BLDG.
Breakfast Served—Fountain Service

LET US TUNE UP YOUR CAR FOR SPRING AND SUMMER DRIVING
Complete Service on Your Car
Call 57
Texaco Certified Service
JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Avenue

Farnham's
LOTHROPS-FARNHAM COMPANY
QUALITY READY-TO-WEAR
422 Central Ave. Tel. 230

We Solicit Your Patronage
Tel. 73
Webb's Grocery
158 Washington St.
CHOICE GROCERIES AND VEGETABLES
WE DELIVER

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily
9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Books Stationery
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover Street

ELECTRICAL Contractors Appliances
Call Phone 667 or Come In!
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 Elm Street

TYPEWRITER?
Always glad to explain to you about the different makes helping you to find the one best suited to your needs.
Repairing expertly done
New Hampshire Typewriter Co.
141 Hanover St.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

SPRING CLEAN-UP

Rubbish Burners	89c to $2.50
Bamboo Rakes	19c to 89c
Spading Forks	89c to $2.25
Steel Rakes	69c to $1.50
Garden Hoes	89c to $1.10

Manchester Hdw. Co.

LEAVITT'S
THE LEAVITT COMPANY
After Easter Store Wide Sale
Begins Thursday, April 21st
Don't miss it!

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
108 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 3330-W

Now—Movies cost less than snapshots!
The Sensational New
UniveX CINE 8 $9.95
30 Ft. Film Roll 60c
Let us develop your pictures. Frames made to order.
A. H. WOODMAN CO.
93 Manchester Street

Jenney Service Station
COR. BROOK AND ELM STREETS
Now is the time for all good motorists to change the winter lubricants in the crankcase, transmission and differentials for summer driving.
Do it now Save wear

Stache
FLORIST
Cut Flowers of All Kinds
Potted Plants, Ferns and Bulbs
Careful attention given each order
683 SECOND STREET PHONE 1261

MODERN GAS STOVES
FOR COOKING
Visit Our Showrooms
Manchester Gas Co.

GREETING CARDS
Always an Appropriate Card for Every Occasion
THE BOOK NOOK
9 Stark Street

Dresses
That Please the Little Miss and Are as Colorful as a Bouquet of Flowers
Taffetas, Silk Crepe, Acetate $1.98 to $5.98
JAMES W. HILL CO.

Watch and Jewelry Repairs
Bring Them In—Have the Work Expertly Done at the Lowest Possible Cost.
GEO. E. PEARSON CO.
"Dependable Jewelers"
920 ELM STREET

NASHUA

It's Spring throughout the store
At ANN'S DRESS SHOPPE
We carry quality merchandise—you may always have full confidence in our guarantee of satisfaction. We certainly would never knowingly sell you anything that might prove unsatisfactory—that might not give the service you have a right to expect. Our unqualified guarantee is absolute satisfaction or your money back—ALWAYS!
81 W. Pearl Street Tel. 489

Have Your Spring Cleaning Done Early to Avoid the Rush
GATE CITY CLEANSING CO.
8 Water St. Tel. 170

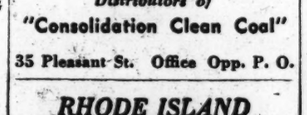
PORTSMOUTH

Consolidation Coal Co.
Distributors of
"Consolidation Clean Coal"
35 Pleasant St. Office Opp. P. O.

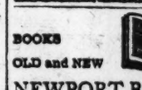
RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

Sunnyfields Farm Certified Milk
GRADE PASTEURIZED



Adrian Delicatessen
Fancy Groceries and Fruit
Imported and Domestic Cheese
33 BROADWAY
Tel. 3422 Open Sunday Free Delivery



BOOKS OLD and NEW PRINTS DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs Books
Foreign Books Bought and Sold

Turano's Beauty Shoppe

All Kinds of Beauty Work
200 Broadway Tel. 3460
Milady Hair
NEWPORT OIL CORP.
DISTRIBUTORS FOR GULF GASOLINE
Burning Oils
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Service Stations:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Streets
LONG WHARF TEL. 3000

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE

'blue coal'
Providence Coke Fuel Oils
Turks Head Coal Co.
48 Custom House Street Gaspee 4000

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

Select Your Spring and Easter Ensembles at
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER
. . . and Millner Quality Costs No More!
TELEPHONE 3040

TRY Trading at
BIBEE'S
Lynchburg's Own Chain
for Fresh Fruits, Vegetables and Choice Meats

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE $12
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

NEWPORT NEWS

Your Wedding and Graduating Gifts Should Come From
BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
Certified Gemologists
2912 WASHINGTON AVE.

Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1868
HUELLER'S
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

New Spring Casual Coats
$16.95
NACHMAN'S
32 Street and Washington Ave.

NORFOLK

G. L. WILLIS, Prop. J. W. WILLIS, Mgr.
Willis DRY CLEANERS
Phone 22389
734 W. 21ST STREET NORFOLK, VA.

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27551
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

RICHMOND

For QUALITY LAUNDRY or SUPER DRY CLEANING
Dial 3-7411
ROYAL LAUNDRY
Zoric Dry Cleaning

The Ewart Cafeterias
112-113 NORTH FIFTH STREET
113-114 Market St. Norfolk, Va.
822 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

T & L LAUNDRY COMPANY
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

ROANOKE

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

WEST VIRGINIA

ROANOKE (Continued)

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

NATALIE SHOPPE
Advanced Spring Showing in WOMEN'S and MISSES' WEARING APPAREL

JOSEPH SPIGEL, Inc.
New Arrivals and Display of DRESSES, COATS and SUITS
For Early Spring Showing

HUNTINGTON

THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy Stylish Smart
COATS • DRESSES
TENTH STREET AT FOURTH AVENUE

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2866
9:00 a. m.-5:00 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
Stylecrest
A "Bay" Label on Men's Suits of Superb Tailoring, Quality Fabrics and High Styling. Wear "Stylecrest" and Top the Crest of Style.
27.50
It's "The Bay" in Calgary

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
PERMANENT WAVES
Genuine Merle Steam, Eugene and Machineless
Reg. $10. for $7.50 Reg. $8.50. for $6.00
Reg. $7.50. for $5.00 Reg. $6.50 for $4.25
Regular $5.00. for $3.50
Dorine Kay Beauty Salon
209 EIGHTH AVE. WEST. PHONE M2979

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave. W. Calgary

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st St., West Phone M-7833

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary
Phone M 4344 Estimates Given

CROSSLAND & BEALE LTD.
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515
9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downtown Prices At Your Door
SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE

C. I. L.
A better paint for every purpose made by Canadian Industries Limited.
Sold Exclusively by
J. A. Werner Hardware Co. LIMITED
Est. 1906 10139 99 St. Phone 2230

TEMPLEMAN BROS.
Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating
Gas Fitting, Tinsmithing
10045 107 STREET TELEPHONE 22633

Hudson's Bay Company
It will pay you to follow that good old Western custom and trade with the "Bay" in Edmonton.

You Never Pay More at Edmonton's Own Store
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
If your hair is not becoming to you, you should be coming to us for your next Permanent.
HARRY CROSS
Eugene Permanent Wave Stylist
Proprietor Edmonton Beauty Parlors
Phone 24554 10115 102nd St.

ALBERTA

EDMONTON (Continued)

Lumber and Millwork
The Largest Assortment of Lumber in the City and Our Prices Are Competitive
Your complete satisfaction is our objective
W. H. CLARK LUMBER CO. LIMITED
109 STREET, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

Thornton & Perkins
Quality Upholstering and Draperies
Direct Importers

Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store
Quality Shoes That Are New
X-Ray fitting on all purchases
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

KEELER
Painting and Decorating Co.
10224 105th STREET
Phone 25027

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 92-912
10 to 12 a. m., daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPRING TIME IS PAINT TIME
Renew the paint and varnish in your home with reliable products from the "Bay." We have a complete selection of brushes and paint "thinners" too.
Paints, Main Floor, The "Bay"
Hudson's Bay Company

A fit for every foot,
A style for every eye.
Moderately Priced
All Fittings by X-Ray
Macdonald
Shoe Store Ltd. 492-4 Main St.

Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

Shoes from AFFLECKS
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
Manager, STAN WESTMACOTT
319 Portage Avenue

Hats AFFLECKS Caps
Exclusive Hatters to Men
AFFLECK HAT SHOP
321 PORTAGE AVENUE

FOOT SAVER SHOES FOR WINNIPEG
2—SHOE STORES—2
Rannard's
350 Portage Ave., 267 Portage Ave.

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3320
9 a. m. - 5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough Brantford Chatham Stratford Barrie Guelph Woodstock Elmira Leaknow North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

ONTARIO

HAMILTON (Continued)

"Why Take Chances?"

Send all your Cleaning and Pressing to the "Old Reliable Firm." Eighty-two years of successful business career.

HOWARD BROS. EST. 1854
52 REBECCA ST.
Just Phone 2-4658

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Fairmont 218 Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone our Service Stations
re guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in *allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores.

202 Dundas	Met 7 11
613 Dundas	Fair 970
729 Richmond	Met 167
77 Wharncliffe	Met 4568

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1175

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
Ford
60 employees. Fender and Body Bumping Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond Street Met 5100

PARKLEY CLOTHES
Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.
Sold by
CUMMING
The Clothier
LONDON. STRATFORD. GALT

Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
for Prompt, Courteous Service

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 6-6934-J —9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURANCE GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Since 1870 Ottawa Limited 2-4823

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

Shepard
TAXI SERVICE
Transfer and Moving Vans
94 Slater Street 2-1737

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone Howard 7252 Hours: 1-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE, Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

HARPER METHOD
Hairdressing
Efficient Operators for Styling Coiffure
1498 YONGE ST. (Upstairs) ROOM 7
Hyland 1638 EDNA REAMAN

DOMINION ROYAL TIRES
and Tire Service
CHAMBERS & COOKE LIMITED
221 Adelaide St. W. AD. 1459

JANE ROBINSON HAT SHOPPE
Importer and Designer
1436 Yonge Street
(14 stores south of St. Clair)
Hyland 7200

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME
with
Pine Tree Floor Wax
AND FURNITURE POLISH
For Delivery Phone HY 9961
W. KOUWENHOVEN

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

● FRESH CURTAINS
Curtains processed at our plant hang even, edges are perfectly straight, corners square, and not even a trace of a pin mark—have yours refreshed this week.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

TRY GOLDEN CREST MILK
New! COVER CAP FOR YOUR PROTECTION
CITY DAIRY Phone KI 6151

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Character Clothes for Women
Ira Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
Phone
Head Office Ge 1145 North End MO 1179

5 Direct Phones KI. 3121
J. & W. R. SCOTT LIMITED
FINE GROCERIES, MEATS AND FISH
Ask for Our Weekly Letter and Price Bulletin
Dupont Street at Davenport

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
A quiet, convenient home for permanent or transient guests.
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St., W.
(Just East of St. George St.)

Wainwright Real Estate
INSURANCE
Fire, Theft, Automobile, etc.
Estates Managed *Rents Collected*
1480 Danforth Ave. Glad. 2533

INSURANCE
Fire, Burglary, Car
VERA H. IRWIN
ME. 1714 434 Palmerston Blvd.

Your Patronage Is Solicited
DOAN COAL COMPANY LIMITED
COAL COKE
LL. 3131

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Cash and Carry

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 Adelaide East
FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH OR DINNER AND BANQUETS

CITY ELGIN Ford PHONE 5660
E. D. MAGUIRE MOTORS, Ltd.
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE Telephone 201

WALK-OVER SHOES
in TORONTO at
290 YONGE STREET
K. B. LOHEED

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

WINDSOR

Canada's Finest Shoes for Men
GLYN NICHOL
467 Ouellette Avenue

ONTARIO

WINDSOR (Continued)

Buy English China
and DIAMONDS in
WINDSOR, CANADA

Open Stock Dinnerware and Individual Gift Pieces. MINTON — ROYAL CROWN DERBY, WEDGWOOD — DOULTON — AYNSLEY —ROYAL WORCESTER, etc.

McCREERY'S
2 Stores—Air Conditioned
China Shop, Prince Edward Hotel
Jewelry Store, 246 Ouellette Ave.
Opposite DETROIT, MICH.
6 minutes Bus ride thru Tunnel

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wilbank 3636 9 A. M.-5 P. M., Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We have been consistent advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor for past 15 years.

Cold Fur Storage Service
Modern scientific vaults, with 12 months world-wide insurance coverage

Restyling and Repairing
By experts. All work guaranteed.

Fur Coats, Capes and Scarfs
—from stock or to your special order.
Additional Telephone Service
Note New Number * BElair 3466

JAY WOLFE, Inc.
Manufacturing Furriers
1193 Phillips Square

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 94 Years and A Quality Store Still
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

Dechaux
FULL SHADE BRIGHTER CLEANING
for EVERYTHING
DYERS
UPHOLSTERERS
FURRIERS
FRONTENAC 3131
Dechaux Freres Ltée—Montreal

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver
COAL FUEL OIL *DOLLARD 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED
Gladden Every Day with Flowers
THORNBURG BROS. Ltd.
1400 St. Catherine West LA. 9023
Direct from our Greenhouses DE. 0531 to you

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
Hosiery—69c and 75c

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

MELROSE ELECTRIC
SEE THE NEW
WESTINGHOUSE and THOR WASHERS
Radio and Electric Repairs—Meccano Supplies
42 Westminster Ave. North Montreal West DE. 0931

Parisienne Beauty Salon
Specialist in Permanent Waving
ELwood 7436, S. 1, 5175 Sherbrooke W.
(At Marlowe Ave.)
MRS. F. WILLIAMS

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

Another Shirt Achievement...

Simpson's SUPREMACY

Over 40 exclusive WOVEN designs in imported English preshrunk broadcloths, woven from finely combed Egyptian yarns . . . 5 poptular collar styles . . . all sizes and sleeve lengths. $2

Simpson's
"Store for Men"—Street Floor

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Eilers
SWIFT CURRENT REGINA ESTEVAN MOOSE JAW FORT QU'APPELLE
Expert Dry Cleaning
Pressing—Dyeing
WEST END
Cleaners and Tailors
"Valets to the Elite"
1924 ROSE STREET

1883 Williams 1938 GOLDEN JUBILEE YEAR
For Quality & Value

SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter
Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS LTD.
PHONE 5551 731 BROADWAY

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St., West

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL
42, Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201
Commander S. H. Morres, R. N., Resident Proprietor. Large sunny rooms, QUIET, Modern appointments.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

PUTNEY, near Heath—Good garden; 1 or 2 children welcomed with parents or nurses, or entire charge taken if desired; references exchanged. MISS SICHEL, 6 Amersham Road, London, S. W. 15. Phone Putney 5581.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

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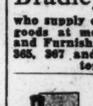

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Did You Ever Wonder

How Sounds Can Be Recorded and Reproduced?

Since sound consists of vibrations, to record and reproduce sound it is necessary to record and reproduce only the vibrations which sound makes.

The earliest gramophone machines used a cylinder on which was engraved a continuous spiral groove of varying depth. This groove was cut by a stylus or needle affixed to a thin disc or diaphragm. The disc was set in the bottom of a horn, which served to capture and focus the sound waves, and these sound waves made the disc vibrate. As the disc vibrated, the stylus was pushed up and down, varying the depth of the groove it was making in the cylinder or record.

The first use of the disc or flat type of record was in 1887, and the tone groove was a wavy line, instead of the earlier hill-and-dale type. In any case, the reproduction consisted of hardening the record and then letting another needle affixed to a flexible diaphragm travel in the groove. The bumps or waves, as the case might be, caused the diaphragm to vibrate just as it had when the original recording was made, and the vibration set up sound waves which approximated those made in cutting the tone groove.

In this mechanical method of reproduction, some sounds came out much better than others; the effective range was limited, and the needle-scratching sound was very noticeable.

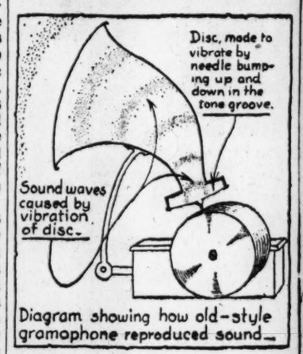


Diagram showing how old-style gramophone reproduced sound.

We have now both electrical recording and reproduction. The vibrations of the diaphragm cause a variation in electrical voltage, which is amplified by a vacuum tube and transmitted to a recording stylus. To reproduce the sounds, the process is reversed.

There is now no need to bunch the performers right in front of a horn, as in the earlier days of recording, for the sounds are picked up by one or more microphones, and the performers play as they would for an actual audience. Also, the needle-scratch has been eliminated by an electric filter circuit which cuts out the frequencies around the objectionable ones; and, too, electrical recording can reproduce "S" more satisfactorily and give a much wider effective tone range.

W. P. Keasbey

Plug Ahead

Whenebber yo's sho' dat yo's on de right track,
Den plug ahead, brudder, an' don't you look back.
Think ob ole Missus Lott—an' it's likely yo's not
Gwine to bring on de same sort ob trouble she got!
So plug ahead, brudder, plug ahead!

You jes' can't look backward if forward you'd go;
Success am a street wha' de "one way" signs show.
It's de street dey calls "Straight," and it's nebber too late
To get started a'going—so why does you wait?
Go 'long, plug ahead, brudder, plug ahead!

Minny M. H. Ayers

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

We start the week with a fairly easy cryptogram—a quotation by Saadi on the subject of "Kindness":

"AB CDEF GHFIJKLF AB I JDOCHF PFILA QR I JDOCHF SDOT IUA DJ QFAAFL APIO I APBKJIOT PFIT-QBVDOCJ DO GLIRFL."

A Rebus

A member of the N. P. L. from Crook, Colo., shares this rebus, the letters below representing an 11-letter word. The lines below give a clue:

ST H

Come, chaps, get into the swim,
Why should you be TOTAL and prim?

Letter Changing

An Oakland, Calif., reader shares this one. Following the usual rules, change LILY to ROSE in 5 moves.

Fun With Synonyms

Monday brings another list of 10 words and their synonyms:

1	keeper	niche	
2	point	vender	
3	sequel	holder	1
4	recess	noise	
5	load	investment	
6	report	result	
7	seller	apex	
8	noon	utterance	
9	siege	burden	
10	expression	midday	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. The program involves disbursement by various administrative groups of $3,012,000,000. Of this sum, $2,062,000,000 would be expended on WPA, farm security, Youth Administration, CCC, public works, flood control, highways, and public buildings. The remaining $950,000,000 would be advanced largely on loans, although $550,000,000 of that total might be expended instead of recoverable.
2. No; it was repudiated in the Senate by a vote of 49-20.
3. Many of the 140,000 striking are employed in industries connected with national defense.
4. Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, declares the chances are very slim. He estimates that the chances are 30 to 1 against a return, within ten years of world-wide prosperity which would absorb huge quantities of American produce. But the odds are only 5 to 1, he says, against that condition prevailing within the next 30 years.
5. John L. Lewis, who demands an immediate $3,000,000,000 job-relief program to cope with the unemployment total of 13,000,000.
6. One-fourth, or 100,000,000 persons are suffering from the effects of the war.
7. Rhode Island; and the law has reduced the number of stolen cars. For leaving their machines unlocked and unattended, several drivers have been fined $11.
8. He said it was "undemocratic."
9. No; the Commission found the proposed increase not justified.
10. One limitation is the Neutrality Act; another is the ban on the export of planes involving American military secrets.
11. Approximately $3,500,000,000.
12. Yes. President Roosevelt has notified the Pan American Union declaring that the United States will not permit the peace and independence of the Americas to be endangered "from aggression coming from outside our hemisphere."
13. He has announced that a forthcoming message to Congress will urge against any further tax-free securities.
14. Yes; it was signed on April 16, at the Chigi Palace, by Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano and the Earl of Perth, Britain's Ambassador.
15. To begin the withdrawal of Italian volunteers from Spain before the new pact goes into effect.

The Aristocrat

Monitor Camera Club From M. C. Dey, Ann Arbor, Michigan

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Tally Cards

On a visit to a Canadian island I bought some interesting and artistic tally cards. They were made by a young lady who lives in the small town, and who sells them through the hotel there.

These cards were made by using heavy rough paper 5 inches by 3, folded in half. On the outside was drawn a circle a little larger than a half dollar, in which was painted a miniature scene of the island.

Anyone who can paint could make these by using interesting scenes of the community, be it city, college town, or resort.

The young lady mentioned said she sold them as fast as she could make them.—Mrs. A. F. R., Swarthmore, Pa.

Brevities

Stewart-Warnerite: The mind is like a parachute; it functions only when it is open.

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Spring must be here. A 95-year-old ex-soldier in Kansas has issued a challenge to wrestle any other Civil War veteran.

Philadelphia Bulletin: Wall Street is somewhat nervous about the European situation, but the manufacturers of maps can't complain.

Punch ©: "British Ambassador gives a party tonight for Anglo-British friendship."—Daily Sketch.

Now that sounds as if it might be attainable.

Worth Knowing

Odds and Ends

Radio in America

There are now approximately 33,000,000 radio sets in the United States.

Redwood Empire

The region along the Pacific Ocean from San Francisco to Josephine County, Oregon, is called the Redwood Empire. Its interests are safeguarded by the Redwood Empire Association.

The First Radio Ad

The first commercial radiocast made was a 10-minute talk over station WEAF under the auspices of the Queensborough Corporation, promoters of the Jackson Heights development, Long Island. It began Sept. 2, 1922, and was carried once a week until 1928.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. What does President Roosevelt's recovery program involve?
2. Did the Senate heed Senator McKellar's plea to back the spoils method of appointing postmasters?
3. How is France's national defense affected by the present labor difficulties?
4. Has the American farmer a chance to regain the world markets he once had?
5. Who recently made the statement that "the unemployed do not want leaf-raking jobs"?
6. What per cent of China's population has been seriously affected by Japan's "unofficial" war?
7. What state has a law making it compulsory for a motorist to leave his automobile "in a secure and proper manner" at all times?
8. What was United States Ambassador Kennedy's reason for discontinuing the time-honored practice of presenting American social leaders at the Court of St. James's?
9. Has the I. C. C. granted eastern railroads permission to boost coach fares from 2 to 2½ cents a mile?
10. What may hinder Britain's chances of purchasing war planes from the United States?
11. How much did it cost the American people to take care of the Nation's unemployment relief last year?
12. Is the United States determined to resist aggression from abroad in regard to Latin America?
13. What is President Roosevelt's plan with regard to tax-exempt securities?
14. Has the friendship accord between Italy and Britain been signed?
15. What has Mussolini promised Britain with regard to Spain?

(Answers to These Questions Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Flying Stunt

This is a catch game. The person who initiates it places his hand on the table, and calls out "Pigeon flies," at the same time raising his arm in the air. He goes on with several other birds; as, "Sparrow flies," "Robin flies," "Crow flies," raising his arm each time, in which he is to be imitated by the rest.

But here comes the "joker," for when the whole company is in full swing of imitating him, he calls out, "Crocodile flies," or "Elephant flies," and does not raise his arm in illustration of an assertion so manifestly contrary to the laws of nature. The other players, however, being unprepared, may do as they have done before, and the consequence is that each may be required to pay a forfeit.

The game must be carried on with some rapidity, so as not to allow time for reflection.—E. E. V., Iroquois, S. Dak.

The Best

Understand this, first, last and always: The world wants the best thing. It wants your best.—Frances E. Willard.

Quotation for Today

NEVER mind where you work, care more how you work.—ANON.

In Lighter Vein

Business

Friend: "Did you get any replies to your advertisement that a lonely maiden sought light and warmth in her life?"

Spinster: "Yes; two from an electric company and one from the gas company."—Minneapolis Journal.

Somesense Rhymes

She (reading from Civil Employees' Weekly): "City service tests ordered—interpreters—Levantine languages."
He (absently): "How many?"

N. Y. Civil Service right now is intent
On getting interpreters (advertisement)
In Levantine languages! Good gracious me
I thought I was good in interpreting three.

Right and Wrong

Teacher: "Tommy, spell 'coarse.'"
Tommy: "C-o-a-r-s-e."
"That's fine! Now spell 'bad.'"
"B-a-d."
"That's good. Now spell 'wrong.'"
"W-r-o-n-g, and if you tell me that's 'right,' I'll scream."

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Alexander and Rufus

Simon the Cyrenian who, as he came "out of the country," was called upon to bear the cross on which the Master was to be crucified, is described by Mark as having been the father of two sons, "Alexander and Rufus," whose names were evidently well known to those for whom the evangelist composed his book (see Mark 15:21), though our knowledge of them is decidedly scanty.

In view of the widely accepted opinion among scholars to the effect that Mark wrote his Gospel primarily for the Roman Church, it is not impossible that Rufus the son of Simon is to be identified with the "Rufus" mentioned by Paul as "chosen in the Lord" (Rom. 16:13).

According to one tradition, Alexander and Rufus accompanied Andrew and Peter upon their journeys, while Rufus is said to have become a Bishop; but since both names were very common in those days, any positive identification is now well-nigh impossible.

Jest a Minute

"Y'know, Mamie, sometimes I think I haven't much sales resistance."

No Argument

Baseball Player: "I wasn't out!"
Umpire: "Well, just have a look at the papers tomorrow."

Ambassadorial Economy

"His Excellency, who wore evening dress, the official uniform which the United States Ambassador shares with the Soviet Ambassador, was presented. . . ."—Evening Paper.

We understand that our contemporary is misinformed; their Excellencies have at least one suit each.—Humorist.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Good Increases

Chicago

It was a rainy day and a man tried repeatedly to start his car, but the motor refused to turn over. He got out and inspected both sides of the motor, but seemed to see nothing wrong, and was about to walk away when a young man came to him.

Pleasantly the lad said, "I have been watching you from my window across the street. Perhaps I can be helpful. You see, I know something about cars. Do you have a cloth I can use to wipe off these plugs? See how dirty and wet they are? Impossible to start a car when the plugs are in that condition. Now just wipe them off this way." He proceeded to explain as he worked.

When the chap had finished, the man again stepped on the starter, and the car started immediately. Then he turned to thank the boy and to offer him something for his kindness; but he had quietly returned home.

The man drove to a filling station to make a purchase, and saw that two drivers were having the same trouble. Neither car would start. The man's first thought was of himself—how late he was for his appointment. Then he walked over to the driver of the first stalled automobile and started the car; and he repeated the process with the other.

Before the man returned to his home the next day, he had taught 21 persons the simple lesson in brotherly love that the boy had taught him. What far-reaching results a simple act of kindness may have!

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Baldomir, Gen. Alfredo (äl-frä'-thō bäl'-dō-mēr') — President-elect of Uruguay.

Corbin, Charles (shärl kôr'-băn') — French Ambassador to London.

Eckhardt, Tibor (tĭ'-bôr ĕk'-härt) — Head of Agricultural Party in Hungary.

Hakkila, Väinö (vī'-nū hăk'-ki-lä; ī is a diphthong)—Speaker of Finnish Parliament.

Holsti, Rudolf (rōō'-dōlf hōl'-sti)—Minister of Foreign Affairs, Finland.

Kerchove de Denterghem, Count André (kārk'-hō-vē dē dĕn'-tĕr-kĕm) — New Belgian Ambassador to Rome—a post which has been vacant more than a year, owing to Belgium's unwillingness to recognize the Empire.

Kiepura, Jan (yän kyĕ-pōō'-rä)—Polish tenor, Metropolitan Opera.

Orsenigo, Monsignor Cesare (chā'-zä-rā ôr'-sā-nē'-gō) — Papal Nuncio at Berlin.

von Mackensen, Hans Georg (häns gā-ôrk' fôn măk'-ĕn-zĕn)—New German Ambassador to Italy.

von Papen, Franz (fränts' fôn pä'-pĕn)—German envoy to Turkey.

From the Gazetteer of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Vaduz (vä'-dōōts)—Capital of the principality of Liechtenstein.

Key: ăle, chăotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ârm, ăsk, sofă; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; o͝ut, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yo͝ot; zh=z in azure.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "To give pleasure to a single heart by a single kind act is better than a thousand head-bowings in prayer."

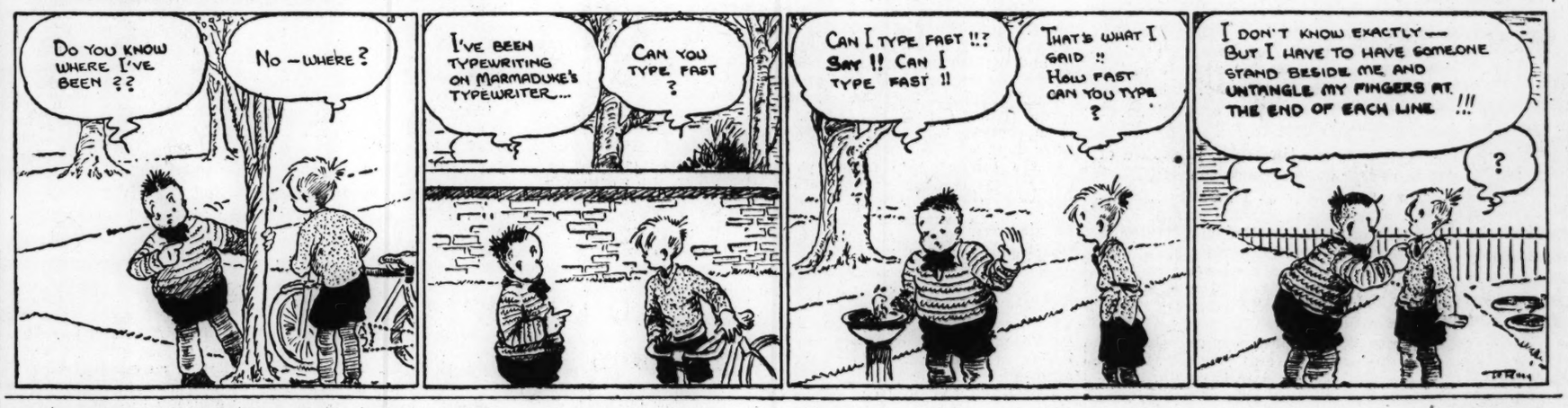
A Rebus: ST and ART is H (Standeth).

Letter Changing: Lily, lily, list, lost, lose, rose.

Fun With Synonyms: Keeper-holder; point-apex; sequel-result; recess-niche; load-burden; report-noise; seller-vender; noon-midday; siege-investment; expression-utterance.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Speed Artist*

By LE PELLEY


DO YOU KNOW WHERE I'VE BEEN ??
NO — WHERE?
I'VE BEEN TYPEWRITING ON MARMADUKE'S TYPEWRITER...
CAN YOU TYPE FAST ?
CAN I TYPE FAST !!? SAY !! CAN I TYPE FAST !!
THAT'S WHAT I SAID !! HOW FAST CAN YOU TYPE ?
I DON'T KNOW EXACTLY — BUT I HAVE TO HAVE SOMEONE STAND BESIDE ME AND UNTANGLE MY FINGERS AT THE END OF EACH LINE !!!
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*'Much Ado About Nothing'*

By CARMACK

Joan had her party this afternoon and Tw. and I were all set to help her with the entertainment, but fiddlesticks—she put everybody to work looking for a lot of peanuts that seemed to be scattered all over the place—
Then they spent quite a while enquiring about a button that seemed to be missing—very silly, Tw. and I thought —
At last Joan announced they would play "Going to Jerusalem" which sounded interesting, and Tw. and I got ready to join in —
But shucks—it was worse than the button business—All they did was start and stop—start and stop—
So we decided to go out to the kitchen and sniff around and see if we could find out what the refreshments were going to be—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Big Power's World

AS WORTHY of interest as the signing of the Anglo-Italian agreement, is the reception of that agreement by world opinion. Remember the Hoare-Laval proposal? That would have given Il Duce half of Ethiopia. Remember the outcry in France, Britain and elsewhere? It sent one British statesman away on an enforced vacation until public wrath should subside.

The Anglo-Italian agreement announced on Easter Sunday gives Premier Mussolini all Ethiopia, and no doubt will be instrumental in winning the assent of many League of Nations states to this sacrifice of one of their fellow members. But there is no outcry.

Remember Spain? By the terms of the Anglo-Italian agreement, Italian troops will be withdrawn, not to allow Spaniards work out their own destiny without foreign interference but only after that interference has made Spain safe for the fascists.

Ethiopia, Spain; these are of the past. It is to the future, to a three-power and possibly a four-power, pact that the arrangers of the British-Italian understanding are looking hopefully. And the world, its sensibilities dulled by impact on impact with the war threat, looks forward hopefully, too.

But this world of power politics is not a world in which small states through a League Assembly can increase their influence and security, as the weak are privileged to do when democracy makes the world safe for them. Better this, perhaps, than a world blown to bits—small states and all. But much more than this, much more than a big power's world, is necessary to insure peace and equality to mankind.

The best that such contracts as the Anglo-Italian can provide is a recess from fear in which to press on toward a peace with more equal blessings. Such pacts are not an end in themselves. They present not so much an achievement as an opportunity.

Tax Exemptions

ELIMINATION of the tax exemption feature from federal, state and municipal bonds and of the tax immunities enjoyed by public office holders in the United States falls in the class of those reforms which practically everybody agrees ought to be made but about which, like the weather, nobody does anything. At least, that was the situation. But now a number of people are doing something about it and the situation looks a great deal more hopeful.

Secretaries of the Treasury from the time of Andrew Mellon or before have warned that a graduated income tax law could not work fairly or successfully while a huge body of tax-exempt securities offered escape for wealthy investors in the higher brackets. Senator Harry F. Byrd has had a proposed constitutional amendment pending for some time to make the Sixteenth Amendment mean what it seemed to mean when it said income "from whatever source" should be taxed. Senator William E. Borah only a few days ago obtained adoption by the Senate of an amendment to the pending tax bill to forbid further issuance of tax-exempt bonds by the National Government. Now President Roosevelt announces that he will send to Congress a special message urging action along these lines.

Besides costing the Government a revenue of possibly as much as $500,000,000 a year, the resultant low interest on tax-exempt public securities tends to make these less attractive to small investors than to large—a situation which ought in the interests of responsible citizenship to be reversed. As for public officials, the rule under which state or municipal employees escape federal income taxation, and federal employees escape state income tax laws, is one designed to prevent either the federal or the state government from destroying agencies and functions of the other. But there would be no such threat if such officials paid simply at the same rate as every other citizen, and there would be a considerable gain in public feelings of justice and fair play.

Fortune's Forsythia

FORSYTHIA'S golden rain—first joyous bloom of spring in the North Temperate Zone—is almost as common as the dandelion today, yet twenty-five years ago it was little known. A century ago its sunny brightness was confined to its native China. The world owes forsythia to one of that unsung band of intrepid plant hunters who penetrate remote regions to add new shrubs and flowers to the gardens of Europe and America.

Robert Fortune, Royal Horticultural Society naturalist, discovered and named the plant for his fellow Scotsman, the botanist William Forsyth. In the days when China's interior was forbidden territory to foreigners, Fortune, on a salary of £40 a year, roamed the land disguised as a native and obtained for the Kew Gardens a score of indispensable plants. From China also the English horticulturist John Reeves brought that gorgeous lavender climber, wistaria. There Ernest A. Wilson of the Arnold Arboretum, Boston, surviving serious accident, discovered the famous Regal lily.

Back in the seventeenth century the Dutch obtained the parents of today's geraniums from Cape Colony. South Africa, too, gave us the progenitors of our modern gladiolus, of which nearly 100 species grow wild in that land. From South America came fuchsias and begonias, and still other gems of loveliness were brought from the South Seas and Australia—but richest of all floral sources is China.

Plant hunters first brought home food plants to the western nations which sent them forth. All who read "Mutiny on the Bounty" will recall David Nelson, the young Kew gardener, who accompanied Captain Bligh to Tahiti to obtain breadfruit trees for the British West Indies. Horticulture, agriculture's handmaiden, gratifies man's aesthetic yearnings after agriculture satisfies his bodily needs.

Batter Up!

NOW is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their home team. They're off today, wind and weather permitting, Senators and Athletics at Washington, Yankees and Red Sox at Boston—with twelve other big-league teams swarming out of their dugouts at zero hour tomorrow. National attention centers on the game at Griffith Stadium, where Franklin D. Roosevelt, the veteran first-ball-pitcher-outer who came up from Albany in the International League in the spring of 1933, opens the season for Washington.

F. D., as he is known to his teammates, is generally conceded to be the most versatile season-opener ever seen in the capital. He is the only "turn-around" pitcher on the Washington roster. That is to say, although ordinarily a right-hander, he can toss them up with either hand. This is supposed to give him the advantage of any sort of opposition. Whenever big business is batting against him, he is strictly a "lefty."

As the President throws out the first ball for the sixth consecutive time, speculation about his prospects is keener than ever. The experts in the Washington press box declare that he is losing some of his control. And the box scores of this and the preceding Congress bear this out. All of which means that the umpire is sure to have at least one loyal rooter in the President when he steps up behind the catcher today and orders the Senators to "Play ball."

Liberality

GILBERT MURRAY has invented a new word—the word Liberality—in his recently published little book, "Liberality and Civilization." By "Liberality" he does not mean Liberalism, as known to politicians, nor the faith of that middle party which has lost favor in Great Britain, though he himself is a Liberal, and would no doubt hold that there can be no sound Liberal who lacks "Liberality." He is thinking of a quality of thought which may be found in members of any party, absence of which is the cause of most of the international troubles of our time.

Its essence lies in respect for freedom—freedom from fear, from poverty, from obstructions which hinder the contemplative life—from external tyranny on the one side, and on the other hand the internal tyranny of bigotry, habit, and prejudice. It is a spirit or attitude of thought—"an effort to get rid of prejudice so as to see the truth, to get rid of selfish passions so as to do the right."

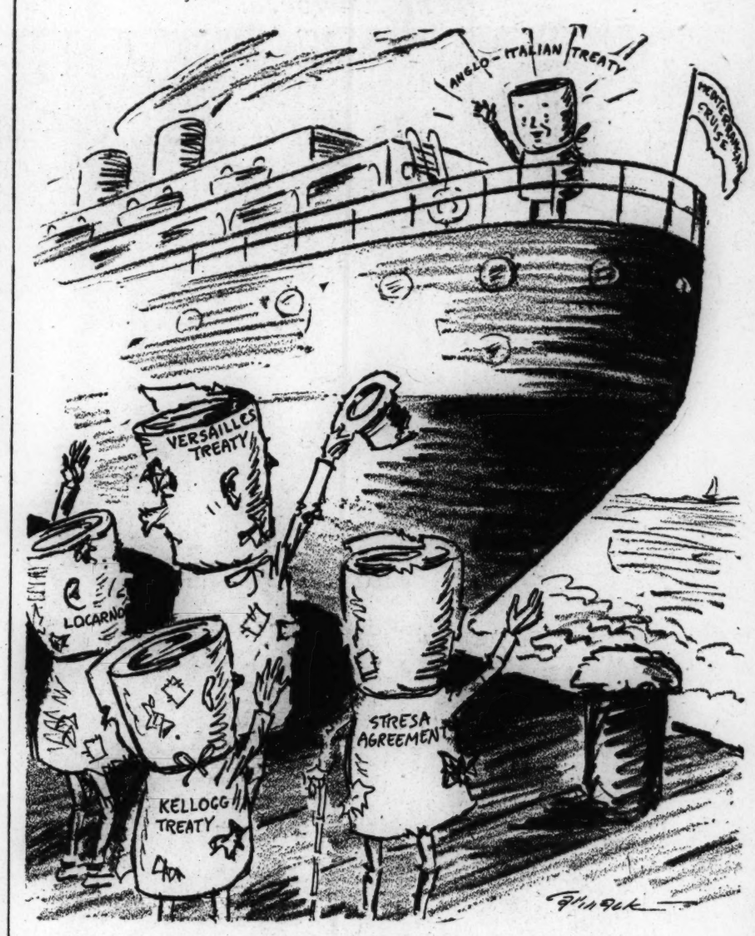
The arch-enemy of Liberality is militancy and war, for war is a putting aside of reason and law; it exploits irrational passions and hatreds; it rejects the idea of justice or morality between nations. Militancy means regimentation—the subjection of individuals to arbitrary orders—the loss of freedom, including in the long run freedom of speech and thought. Autarchy is the form of government which it assumes. Force is glorified. Expediency is the only rule of policy; and so everywhere uncertainty, arbitrariness, caprice, self-interest.

The only escape from the threatened chaos of our time lies in the rule of justice, which itself rests on respect for human rights.

Professor Murray rightly says that a majority of nations are ready, for the sake of peace, to live according to law and to render justice to others. But he might have added that within the liberal nations there are illiberal elements which weaken them in their efforts for civilization, and often prevent them from taking action in the interests of peace and effective co-operation. If that were not so, the League of Nations would be triumphant.

Therefore, the first task is to get rid of the illiberality in our midst, and to strengthen the co-operative force of those who make up a vast majority of the human race, hating war, desiring peace.

"Bon Voyage!"



In Defense of the Typical Tourist

YESTERDAY a friend of mine was showing me some motion pictures of a recent trip. Now, my friend has the good fortune to travel in the capacity of a journalist and that gives him somewhat of an advantage over the average tourist. It gives him entrée into Senate chambers, houses of Parliament, the offices and homes of men and women who are doing important and interesting things. But being a professional, so to speak, doesn't necessarily make him a better traveler. For all I know, he may be as unperceptive as a commuter lost in his evening newspaper.

However, at one point in his trip he has focused his camera on two prosperous-looking men coming down a gangplank, and when the film came to this point, my friend laughed lightly and remarked, "Typical tourists, you see."

How often and for how many years I have heard that term! I heard it first before I ever took a trip myself. And I hear it still. On my first trip I adopted the common attitude too. I thought that to be a "typical tourist" (American, that is) was to be somewhere in the social scale between the very low and the mediocre. But my opinion of the typical tourist has changed. I have decided he's not such a bad sort at that, and that someone ought to say a good word for him in public, if only for the novelty of it.

Those two men whom I saw coming down a gangplank in Buenos Aires yesterday had the neat rotundity of the well-fed, successful American businessman. They looked neither like explorers nor like vagabonds. One saw that they had spent most of their lives thus far with nose to grindstone, conscientiously doing a capable job at whatever their job was—probably selling shoes or manufacturing metal castings, or something just as unimaginative. Now they were successful men, in the prime of life, who could lift their gaze a bit and look about at the rest of the world. One of them carried an efficient little camera. This is a sure sign of the "typical tourist." It's even a better label than a guidebook these days.

But I couldn't help feeling pleased about those two men. They were old friends to me. I've seen so many just like them. I can imagine them in Paris. Probably in their innermost hearts they'd like to spend their allotted six days or two weeks or a month, sitting in little cafés watching the Parisian world unfold before them; but they won't do it. They'll go to Versailles in a charabanc. They'll get faintly bewildered in the Louvre and wonder why there's been so much talk about the Mona Lisa.

"Pshaw!" I can hear one say to the other, "I thought it was a big picture."

They'll stand hat in hand before the Venus of Milo and wish she had arms.

But—and here's the thing I like about the "typical tourist"—they'll know who painted the Mona Lisa and why and when; and they'll know who lived in the Palace of Versailles and who built it for whom. If they don't know, they'll stop right in the middle of things and read up about it in Baedecker or whatever guidebook they have bestowed with their confidence. I think such conscientious devotion to a purpose ought to be rewarded at least with approval.

When I first started traveling, I shunned the ways of the "typical tourist."

And as for my camera—I didn't even take one with me!

But years have brought wisdom, and now I do what I like, and let the smiles fall where they may. If I want to snap a picture, I snap it, even though to do so may require my standing fixed and conspicuous on a teeming street corner. If I don't know quite where I am, I stop and open my street map—and it's a big one usually, with many folds—and if this takes place in Paris, I probably finish my investigations with a crowd of people peering over my shoulder to see what the excitement is all about.

I go to the Tower of London and I take pictures of the beef-eaters. I visit the Coliseum in Rome and I read history about it beforehand. I go to the Blue Grotto when I am at Amalfi. I climb to the terrace on top of Montmartre and gaze over the city of Paris, heedless of the boredom of my cab-driver, who waits. I carry my camera boldly strung about my neck and ready for immediate action.

And in defense of the "typical tourist," I want to put it into the record that it was not until I achieved his disregard of what people would think, his lack of concern that he should be spotted for what he was, that I got the most out of my traveling.

So, I say, more power to the "typical tourist." To my mind, he's a man of character.

L. B. H.

The Wide Horizon

Forty Ways for Congress

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

THERE are forty ways to analyze the new spending program, and Congress is busy with them all. Only in very limited groups has the program been received with real enthusiasm. A small fraction of Congressmen are genuine partisans of spending, as an economic theory. A somewhat larger group regards the resumption of pump-priming today as inevitable. To a still larger body, the thought of a beneficent rain of federal funds dropping down upon their electoral districts is not displeasing, apart from the merits of spending.

And then, on the other side, there is a group convinced that it has now become possible and politic to oppose President Roosevelt in all his works. But there are many of those who are not only unenthusiastic but positively against big spending who will find it inescapable to vote for the present program. So, on balance, the old electoral rule never to vote against an appropriation bill or for a tax bill remains a guiding factor. Incidentally, the rule seems to doom President Roosevelt's appeal last week to rescue his undistributed profits and capital gains taxes.

There are many intelligent citizens, we discover from inquiries this week-end, who do not yet understand the President's spending program, despite his fireside talk. It is not quite so complicated as all that. There are three main elements:

* * *

1. Spending to maintain present levels of expenditure and employment. In this category are four items: $1,250,000,000 for WPA or direct relief; $75,000,000 for the National Youth Administration; $50,000,000 for the CCC, and $175,000,000 for the Farm Security Administration, which aims to help the hardest pressed of the farmers—such as share-croppers and drought refugees. This first category totals just $1,550,000,000. It is hard to see how many Congressmen would vote to reduce any item in this total. It is all pretty direct relief, and does not go beyond the present rate of spending. In the face of the present recession, the Government says to the have-nots by this phase of the program: "We will do no worse by you than we are now doing."

2. Spending beyond present levels. In this category comes the central part of the new program: $1,000,000,000 for local PWA projects; $100,000,000 for federal highways; $37,000,000 for flood control; $25,000,000 for public buildings; $300,000,000 for housing. These items are more or less all of pork-barrel attractiveness. Mayors, governors, and county commissioners will hammer at congressional doors for this money. The total is $1,462,000,000.

3. Methods of payment. Here comes the new rabbit out of the White House hat. The President proposed—and instantly carried into effect—the desterilization of the inactive gold hoard. This accumulation is like the egg money that the thrifty housewife puts away in the cracked teapot (saving the mark). That is to say, it was a nest-egg. Since December, 1936, the Government has been buying all gold that was offered it, paying for it with notes issued against new borrowings, and salting the gold away. This inactive fund contributed to the deficits of the last and the current fiscal year; it was part of the Government's "deflation"—part of the money that was being taken in by the Treasury in taxes or borrowings, and not being redistributed as purchasing power.

Now, however, the housewife (or her husband) raids the cracked teapot. The gold is transferred from the inactive fund to the Treasury reserves. The Treasury can begin issuing notes against it, and spending the notes. The hoard totals just under $1,400,000,000.

* * *

Notice how neatly this sum balances the amount the President proposes to spend in the category of additional, or new spending beyond present levels. So, to oppose the pump-priming program, Congressmen have either to take a stand against maintaining expenditures at their present levels or against a collection of choice pork-barrel items which may be balanced, in effect, by the amount taken out of the gold hoard!

The new spending, therefore, may be interpreted as being balanced by the "windfall" of money that has been paid for and added to the federal deficit in months gone by. So the total to be added to the national debt by the President's plan is not the total Congress is being asked to appropriate, which is around $3,000,000,000, but something like $1,500,000,000. Of course, later in the fiscal year, when relief expands from $1,250,000,000 listed above—which is only supposed to be good for seven months—the national debt may take another jump upward.

On paper, this should be an easy political set-up. But the mood of Congress is incalculable. Despite the reporting of sentiment set down above, the smell of revolt is in the air. But revolt against spending, against grass-roots spending? That is asking a good deal. Moreover, a beautiful chopping block for Congressional rebellion has already been set up in the tax bill.

The President's letter to the conference committee last week can hardly have been sent with the idea of winning votes. But in effect it has presented to Congress an issue on which it can vent its irritation. The elements of a deal are presented: let the House accept the Senate version of the tax bill, removing the undistributed profits tax and nearly removing the capital gains tax, and then let them approve the spending program. That is the bargain offered—vote against a tax and for an appropriation! It is as old as the hills.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Holland" of the West Indies

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The question was recently raised, why Curaçao was called the "Holland" of the West Indies. May I recall to your readers that Curaçao is the largest and most important of the Netherlands islands in the Caribbean Sea? It is thirty-three miles long, six miles wide, and has an area of about 210 square miles. The population may be put at 50,000. It is a great world port, chiefly on account of oil shipping.

The name "Holland" of the West Indies comes from the fact that, especially the capital of Curaçao, Willemstad, with a population of 25,000, has preserved that peculiar, real "Holland" aspect, through its quaint, garbled homes, narrow streets lined with inviting little shops and buildings which present a most attractive and colorful picture and awaken memories of small, old provincial towns in the Netherlands.

Curaçao has been a Netherlands possession for several centuries. The island was discovered July 26, 1499, by the Spanish navigator, Alonso de Ojeda. On July 29, 1634, a Netherlands settlement was formed. On January 1, 1827, Curaçao was declared a free port.

F. CANTÉ

Amsterdam

Threats and Aggressions

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The capitulation of democratic forces before Fascist threats is always followed by renewed Fascist offensives all over the world.

Thus, Czechoslovakia prepares to defend herself from the menace of Naziism strutting arrogantly at her very borders.

Thus republican Spain has been a victim of intensified savage aggression, directed by Germany and Italy with the connivance of the Chamberlain government. The heroic struggle of the Spanish people to maintain their independence is met with brutal bombardment of non-combatants, chiefly women, children, and old men. Nothing is sacred to the aggressors.

J. PAUL STARRETT

Annadale, S. I., N. Y.

Documentary Material Desired

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Dagobert D. Runes, editor of Better English, 152 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y., is now compiling data on the origin of names of American rivers, cities, family surnames and landmarks. He will be pleased to hear from readers who have pertinent information or documentary material on this subject.

New York, N. Y. J. GOLDMANN

Orange Alfonso Smalley

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Now appears in the Monitor an article written by a person offering "dollars to doughnuts" for the answer to "who invented the electric motor?" From his manner, I gather that he certainly does not know, but I do. It was Orange Alfonso Smalley, the first man to turn a wheel by electricity.

Orange Alfonso Smalley was born in Hartford, N. Y., July 3, 1812, the son of Sophia (Goss) and Dr. Adoniram Smalley. While at school in Rochester, Vt., he heard a man lecture on electro magnetism and he became much interested. So, upon his return home he began to experiment (about 1830). He had established himself as a blacksmith and wheelwright, and owned his own shop which was only a few rods from his father's house. He made galvanic batteries for the use of physicians. He made a kind of telegraph instrument—the wires running around inside of the shop, thence outside to his house.

One day while at work in his shop he suddenly called out: "What's the matter, Epp?" (This was his younger brother, Epaphroditus Jones Smalley.) His brother replied, "Why, I've broken the circuit." Picking up the ends of the wires, they found by simple contact the current flowed and separating again it was interrupted. Orange Smalley then conceived the idea of making the power turn a wheel. He had already built a motor which in later years was described by his wife to a neighbor, the late Mrs. Mary Anne Symons, as "a little thing that ran around on a track."

Thomas Davenport had married Emily Goss, Smalley's cousin. A friendship sprung up between the two men. Smalley hired Davenport to make forgings for him as he was a good worker in iron. Davenport became interested in Smalley's experiments, so he was taken into Smalley's shop, where they worked together and finally made a model of what was called then an electro-magnetic engine, since called the electric motor, the principle of which is found in modern motors. They took the contraption to Middlebury, where Orange Smalley explained the working of it to Professor Turner, who was very encouraging and advised getting a patent.

Orange Smalley furnished most of the money, the neighborhood the rest, for Davenport to go to Washington. As the specifications called for two men, he was unable to get a patent. Afterward Davenport got hold of Ransom Cook and made a new model and specifications and obtained a patent in 1837. Practically nothing was written upon the subject until about sixty years afterward, when Franklin Leonard Pope came to Forestdale and had the facts from the lips of Orange Smalley himself. Although then most eighty years of age, he could very lucidly tell the story. Mr. Pope wrote it up for the Electrical Engineer and it began to be published Jan. 7, 1891.

My husband is the grandson of Orange Smalley, and one of his earliest recollections is seeing his grandfather sitting before an odd piece of iron cracking butternuts and saying—"Bub, this is the first wheel ever turned by electricity."

(MRS.) CARVER WOODWARD SMALLEY

Brandon, Vt.

"Evolve?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently a letter-writer to the Monitor called upon us all to "evolute to better things." Splendid. Let's start with grammar. Let's evolve to better things.

E. D. C.

Washington, D. C.